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Wedding Ring Out

JOHN, LET ME HAVE \$10.

I'M BROKE

EST?

I HAVEN'T GOT A CENT

N'T GIVE ME NO. 2 ASKED FOR YESTER-DAY

YOU'RE DAMN RIGHT I DIDN'T

NOW YOU OWE \$20.

something About It.

now anything of the husbandry? I've married off five Baltimore American.

LEMON

LEMON

TWO CENTS

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

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PROGRESS OF U. S. SHIP PROGRAM NOT SATISFACTORY

Small Output in March and Steel Plate Shortage Said to Be Disquieting Phases.

30 TO 60 DAYS' DELAY

Ways in Several Yards Idle and There Is Difficulty in Holding Workmen Together.

BY HERBERT BAYARD SVOPE, A Special Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—America's shipping problem developed two phases today that are disquieting to those charged with the solution of it. The first has to do with the unsatisfactory number of launchings and completions during March. No figures were given out. The second point, which largely affects the first, has to do with the serious shortage of steel plates at many shipyards. Through this shortage the building program has been delayed from 30 to 60 days. Ways are lying empty in several yards and difficulties are being encountered in holding together the expert workmen who are compelled to remain idle.

Some Profiteering Charged. The responsibility for the steel shortages seems to be divided among several sources. The charge is directly made that one cause lies in profiteering on the part of several of the smaller steel mills, who, ignoring governmental priorities, have been disposing of their finished plates to private consumers at prices in excess of what the Government agreed to pay.

Another element contributing to the lack of ship materials was the action of the Army and Navy Departments, which, without evident authority, stopped in and prevented a portion of the steel intended for ship construction.

Another part of the fault—and a large share can be accounted for in this way—comes from delayed transportation on the overloaded railroads. Then, too, a heavy shortage of coal and coke has reduced the efficiency of the steel mills from 25 to 40 per cent output. Of course, is a significant factor in impeding progress.

Hurley's responsibility begins after steel is delivered. He is charged with getting out ships and steps he is to take today will, it is hoped, be effective in checking and "soldiering" on the job. In theory, if not in practice, the manufacture and distribution of steel among the various official consumers is in the hands of the War Industries Board, of which Bernard M. Baruch is the chairman. However, it should be said that the War Industries Board has become a factor in the situation only since its reorganization a few weeks ago, when the President gave it new life and power by the appointment of Baruch.

Baruch Found Much to Undo. Practically all the existing conditions are due to causes that had their inception during the period of inactivity on the part of the War Industries Board. Orders were placed and deliveries arranged for without the aid of the board, and when Baruch took hold he found confronting him a situation in which much had to be undone before it could be whipped into shape.

Personal investigation in the last two weeks on the part of Mr. Baruch has brought out the facts regarding the improper priorities that certain agencies of the Government placed upon deliveries, regarding the delays in transportation, and regarding the profiteering on the part of smaller mills.

Energetic measures have been instituted and already relief is in sight through rerouting of the steel output; through a special supply of coal and coke to the mills, and through the outright cancellation of all private orders, which have been given a preference over the country's needs.

The whole question of supply and allocation of the needed materials rests in the hands of the War Industries Board, which obviously is unable to function properly if secret preference be given to private orders, or if unauthorized priorities are imposed upon the producers.

Zealous Military Representatives. In this connection it can be said that the War Department, following the example of the navy, has been maintaining special representatives at the different mills who have not alone speeded up production, but who have often, in an excess of zeal, grabbed material to which they had not been entitled and for which they had no immediate use. Whenever such a step was taken it militated against the delivery of steel to the yards awaiting it for ship fabrication.

The Post-Dispatch was informed that Hog Island, which had been making progress ahead of its program, has now been thrown behind time through a shortage of 50,000 tons of steel up to the middle of March.

An investigation of the situation by the War Industries Board shows

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Heavy Movement of U. S. Troops to Battle Front

Artillery Goes Forward Rapidly Despite Muddy Roads—Men in Good Spirits and Eager to Get in Action.

By THOMAS MARVIN JOHNSON, A Special Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

(Copyright, 1918.) WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, April 2.—Almost simultaneously with the French official announcement that American troops, in keeping with the offer of Gen. Pershing, would participate in the great battle now in progress, the first movement of our forces has been successfully accomplished and in such manner as to assure the allies the maximum of aid.

The movement was accomplished with entire satisfaction and smoothness despite sundry difficulties that had to be overcome, and there is every prospect that further moves necessary to bring the American troops into the fighting will be carried out with equal dispatch. The American people may rest assured that at a not remote date, their full force in France that is available for fighting, will be actively engaged on the west front, and that troops sent over from the United States from now on will have no cause to complain about long delays in rest camps and in training quarters before seeing action.

Every division of troops and every shipment of supplies coming as a result of President Wilson's order to speed up the movements of troops to France will be utilized to the full, regardless of whether the total of men sent over aggregates a million or only a half million.

Eager to All They Can. The spirit among the Americans is to do all they can, and any observer among them in the last few days would have understood how the first successful movement to participate in the war was accomplished. Every ounce of available energy was exerted, from the highest officer

down to the unkempt mule drivers. All were determined to make good on the biggest job that has confronted the American army thus far. Sunday the roads were full of our men on their way to the allied front. Sunday evening the flicking lights and the drumming of motors gave visible and audible evidence that the men and trucks still were streaming, past, and during the night I was repeatedly awakened by the shouts of mule drivers and the rumbling of a ceaseless procession of wheels. The morning brought no change, and the roads in the early light were still splashed with long ration trains and other impedimenta that accompanies an army on the march.

Today automobiles that attempted to make a trip that ordinarily takes an hour found the going over these roads exceedingly difficult, and that the same trip took three hours. During the day the correspondent passed long columns of artillery, each gun being accompanied by a squad of infantry, to haul it out of the mud in case of need, so as to lose no time; an endless cavalcade of mule-drawn machine guns, and then long lines of troop-laden trucks, then more artillery, then squads of infantry hiking along over the sloppy roads and making a good three miles an hour despite their heavy packs and the difficult footing.

Passes Troop Trails. At one railroad station the correspondent counted three passing troop trains. A cold rain was falling while the movement of men on foot and on trucks was progressing, but despite this and the raw wind, everyone seemed cheerful and the road looked to be in the finest of fighting trim. They and the officers expressed the greatest enthusiasm over the chance being offered to Americans to do even a little bit in these "great days."

CLOUDY, PROBABLY RAIN; MUCH COLDER TOMORROW

THE TEMPERATURES.

Yesterday—High, 73, at 6 p. m.; low, 57, at 7 a. m.

Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity—Generally cloudy weather tonight and tomorrow, probably with rain. Much colder late tonight and tomorrow. Strong north to northwest winds.

Missouri—Probably rain turning to snow tonight and tomorrow. Much colder. Strong north to north-west winds. Illinois—Probably rain, turning to snow in north portion and rain in south portion tonight and tomorrow. Much colder. Various winds, shifting to strong northerly. Stage of the river at 7 a. m., 16.5 feet, a rise of .3 of a foot.

INDIANA TO GO DRY TONIGHT UNLESS LAW IS HELD INVALID

Supreme Court Hears Arguments in Test Suit to Determine Constitutionality of Prohibition Act.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 2 (By A. P.).—Arguments in a test case to determine whether the State-wide prohibition law in Indiana is constitutional, were heard in the State Supreme Court today. The law provides that Indiana shall become "dry" at midnight tonight. Unless the Supreme Court should give a decision immediately after the arguments, something it seldom or never has done in this State, the law will take effect and the liquor business will have to suspend at least until the Court makes its ruling.

Two cases involving the constitutionality of the law are pending in the Supreme Court. A County Court Judge at Evansville has held the law to be unconstitutional. A County Court Judge at Gary ruled the opposite. The arguments set for today are in the case from Evansville. Attorneys in the Gary case have asked the Court to hear them at the same time, as they wish to present slightly different contentions from that of the interests which filed the suit at Evansville, but the Court had not ruled on the request early today.

STOLEN FORD RAMBLES HOME

Mrs. C. Robinson, 5806 Von Versen avenue, looked out from her home yesterday and saw a Ford automobile at the curb, where her Ford car had stood before it was stolen on March 25.

The license number had been changed from 32,669 to 28,689 and one fender had been repainted, but Mrs. Robinson identified the car as hers by the factory number.

295 MORE ST. LOUIS MEN GO TO FUNSTON

All of City's Wards Represented; 8 From Kirkwood, 50 From Southeast Missouri, Also Go.

St. Louis last night sent away 295 men, selected under an intermediate draft call, to Camp Funston to become members of the National Army. Banners carried by the men from some wards expressed their determination to go to Berlin. Others made it plain that the Kaiser was to be "got." All of the 28 St. Louis wards were represented. Eight men from the Kirkwood district and 50 from Southeast Missouri also participated on the same train. This makes a total of 4640 drafted men sent to Camp Funston from St. Louis and Missouri.

Considerable enthusiasm was aroused by the singing of Hal Geer, a vaudeville performer, who has just finished an engagement at a St. Louis theater. He has been drafted and will depart tonight for his home in Colorado to report to his local board to be sent to camp. Some of his St. Louis friends were among those sent away last night, and with these he paraded through the street before train time singing popular songs. At the station he took a position in the center of the intersection of Eighteenth and Market streets and sang for 10 minutes while the crowd which collected blocked car traffic.

One of the songs that Geer sang with good effect was, "What Are You Going to Do for the Boys?" which has been adopted as the official song of the Third Liberty Loan Campaign.

BAKER GOING TO WEDDING

Expected to Attend Ceremony at the Rome Embassy.

ROME, April 2 (By A. P.).—Newton D. Baker, American Secretary of War, is expected here today from the Italian front. He will be accompanied by Ambassador Page. The Secretary will attend the wedding of Miss Augusta Grover of Princeton to Hart Anderson, Secretary of the Embassy, at the Embassy. Afterward Secretary Baker will see Premier Orlando, Finance Minister Nitti and Gen. Zupplini, Minister of War. Ambassador Page will give an official dinner for the Secretary, who will leave Rome tonight for Paris.

BRITISH OFFICIAL, HERE, URGES WAR LABOR AGREEMENT

"Essential to Maintain Output of Munitions and Supplies," Says William Mosses.

ON MISSION TOURING U. S.

Tells of England's Plan to Avert Strikes—Men Idle 14 Days Taken by Army.

William Mosses of London, representing the Labor Supply Department of the British Ministry of Munitions and former general secretary of the Federated Engineering Shipbuilding Trades of Great Britain, said to a Post-Dispatch reporter today that an agreement between the Government and the labor unions was essential to maintain the production of munitions and essential war supplies.

"Without such agreements, now in force for three years in England," he said, "disaster would certainly have overtaken us." Charles Duncan, M. P., secretary of the Workers' Union, a body of unskilled labor, are here as two of the four members of the British Labor Commission now touring the United States. They will attend the Chamber of Commerce luncheon at the Planters Hotel tomorrow, and will speak tomorrow night at Central Trades Hall, 2223 Olive street, before labor union men. They are staying at the Majestic Hotel.

Few Strikes in Britain. "The vital thing," said Mosses, "is to avoid stoppage of essential work in war support. This we have succeeded in doing through the agreement between the Government and labor. We have accepted, for the war, the principle of compulsory industrial arbitration."

"No strike—and strikes occur very seldom in Britain now—can last more than 14 days. If a man goes 14 days without a job the army takes him. As a matter of fact, it needn't take a man 14 minutes to get a job. The unions have set their faces against strikes. Men in the iron, steel, engineering or shipbuilding trades who go on strike are deprived of all support, and are financially, from their societies, until they return to work."

Machinery of Arbitration. "The machinery of compulsory arbitration is in the hands of the Committees on Production, three in number, of three men each. These committees have brought employers and workers together as they were brought together before. The employers come by compulsion, for if they fail to respond to the summons, the case goes against them by default, and the employees' claim is granted."

But when these meetings are held, the employers are often surprised to find that the workmen are willing to hear and consider their side of the question. In some cases the employers have shaken hands with their men, who never before did such a thing.

"No advance in wages is permitted, unless it is sanctioned by the Committees on Production. It can be said, however, that the increase in wages has about kept pace with the increased cost of food. The increase in food prices, at its highest point, reached 100 per cent, and while the increase in wages has not gone so high as this, it is to be remembered that some other items of the cost of living have not advanced. Rent, for instance, is kept stationary by law, for all houses renting for 26 pounds a year or less."

"Of 6,000,000 workers in Britain today, 4,500,000 are in the essential industries covered by agreements between labor and the Government organizations. About 1,500,000 of these are skilled workmen of the period before the war, and 2,000,000 are 'dilutees' as they are called, many of these being women. The 'dilutees' are unskilled workers whom the skilled workers have trained to a certain degree of proficiency, in what is known as the diluting of labor, to increase production."

Twenty-seven societies, or unions, representing these workers in essential industries, were signatory to the agreement with the Government. It must be remembered that our labor societies are much more centralized than our American labor unions. The local associations are under the control of the central bodies, which hold the purse."

The employers signed the agreement, but they have practically failed to do with carrying it out. The essential factors are the Government and labor. The employers pay an 80 per cent tax on their excess profits, as compared with a period of two years before the war, and 25 per cent on their other profits and income. The Government exchequer meets the demand for wage increases in the essential industries."

Miss the "Sunday Joint." Mosses said that food prices in London were much more reasonable than they had been, but there is difficulty in getting needed amounts of food. The "queues" or lines of customers, in front of food stores, Continued on Page 2, Column 4.

COMPLETE MERGING OF ALLIED TROOPS SEEMS CERTAIN

U. S. Officers Think Exigencies of Conflict Will Bring About Composite Battalions.

IT WILL MEAN EFFICIENCY

New Arrangements to Double Troop Transportation Schedule in Next Few Weeks.

WASHINGTON, April 2 (By A. P.).—The announcement from London that some American army units are to be brigaded with British and French organizations, was interpreted by army officers here today as indicating that the United States Government is ready to thrust aside all question of national pride in placing American man power at the immediate disposal of the allies.

The plan was decided on at conferences between Secretary Baer and Gen. Bliss and Pershing and British and French officials. So far as known the War Department had not been officially informed today.

Details of the method to be followed presumably will be arranged by Gen. Pershing. There was every indication that the American troops now in training here are to be rushed across.

National Aspect Won't Be Impaired. The British statement carefully notes that the national aspect of the matter is not to be impaired. The building up of that purely American war machine will proceed as rapidly as possible. To supplement that effort, however, other American units will be fed to the front through the French and British lines to meet the present emergency.

"Arrangements for the transportation of these additional forces, the British statement said, 'are now being completed.'"

This was regarded here as an indication that the full extent of British troop shipping capacity is to be devoted to taking forward American units, and assures, it is said, the early delivery in Europe of at least double the American man power that could have been forwarded by the same time otherwise.

It was noted that the statement pointed out that the American forces merged with the British and French are to be withdrawn when their training is completed and "Gen. Pershing wishes to withdraw them to build up the American army." To many officers here, however, the picture presented after active operations is one of French-American and British armies, in which the individual soldiers will be so intermingled that it will be impossible to withdraw them without disintegrating the divisions or brigades.

Merging Believed to Be Certain. Whatever efforts may be made to keep purely American units in a veteran division of one of the other armies, officers say, the exigencies of conflict and the problem of replacing losses will lead to the creation ultimately of composite battalions rather than of divisions, made up on French and American or British and American units.

A complete merging of the men is as certain, it is believed, as is the merging of regular army, National Army and National Guard units in the American army. There is no practical way to avoid it, officers say, without impairing the efficiency of the entire force.

There are many officers who believe this to be the only practical solution of the transportation and supply problems, if American military power is to be made immediately available to repel the German onslaught.

ONLY ONE INCOME TAX RETURN INCLUDES WINNINGS AT GAMBLING

Man Living in St. Louis, Whose Name Is Not Divulged, Lists \$400 Gained "Shooting Craps."

Only one person in the St. Louis Federal District won money gambling in the last year, according to the income tax returns completed yesterday. This was a man who lives in St. Louis, but whose name is not divulged by law. His tax income he listed \$400 as having been won "shooting craps." Collector Moore does not believe \$400 represents all the winnings of professional or casual gamblers in the Federal District of Missouri, but he doesn't see how he can go behind the returns. There might have been a check on the winnings if exemption had been allowed for losses through gambling, but this was not done.

Price of Meat Increased. CHICAGO, April 2 (By A. P.).—Prices of the better cuts of meat have been increased by about 2½ cents all over the country. It is announced by representatives of packing concerns. The increase was due to the lightness of cattle receipts, it was said.

FRENCH AND BRITISH MAKE SUCCESSFUL LOCAL ATTACKS; GERMAN ASSAULTS BEATEN OFF

BRITISH LINE MADE STRONGER

Haig's Men Continue to Take Prisoners and Machine Guns and Inflict Serious Losses in Several Minor Operations.

Great Masses of Enemy Troops Continue to Concentrate Near Albert—Arras Is Shelled.

LONDON, April 2 (By A. P.).—In the sector between the Ayre and Luce rivers yesterday the British took 50 prisoners, the War Office announced. Thirteen machine guns were captured. Near Hebuterne, the British made a successful attack, capturing machine guns and prisoners. A German counter-attack was repulsed.

The statement follows: "In the course of the fighting yesterday in the area between the Ayre and the Luce rivers we captured 50 prisoners and 13 machine guns. A large number of German dead were found on the ground in this locality and two counter-attacks attempted by the enemy later in the day were broken up with heavy loss by our artillery. A German battery in action in this area was successfully engaged at short range and silenced by our machine guns."

"A successful local enterprise carried out by us in the neighborhood of Hebuterne resulted in the capture of 73 prisoners and three machine guns. Many Germans were killed in this operation also and a hostile counter-attack during the afternoon was completely repulsed."

"On the remainder of the front successful raids in which we secured several prisoners and killed a number of the enemy, were carried out in the neighborhood of Acheville and Hollebecq."

The correspondent says the main movement of fresh enemy troops and others that are moderately fresh continues to be toward the zone between the Somme and Montdidier. North of the Somme the British have succeeded in stabilizing the line, for the time being.

BRITISH REPULSE LOCAL ATTACKS, RECOVER GROUND

Lull Enables Haig's Men to Strengthen Several Weak Points in Their Lines.

LONDON, April 2 (By A. P.).—"The day passed comparatively quietly," said the report from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters in France last night. "Local attacks undertaken by small bodies of the enemy this morning in the neighborhood of Albert were repulsed with the loss of the greater part of their numbers. We secured a few prisoners."

"South of the Somme local fighting has taken place in the neighborhood of Moreuil and Hangard. We gained ground in this area by successful counter attacks."

Great masses of enemy troops continue to concentrate in the region of Albert, according to a Reuter correspondent at British headquarters. Arras was heavily shelled. "Delay in the resumption of the grand operation is supremely important," adds the correspondent, "giving us the opportunity to strengthen the weaker spots in our position. The weather was fine and clear all day, and our armies added another glorious page to their incomparable story."

Ground Covered With Dead After Germans Give Up Wood. BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, April 2 (By A. P.).—The British stormed strongly held German positions in a wood along the Luce River yesterday. When the enemy withdrew after

Clemenceau's Car Shelled When He Visits Battle Front

PARIS, April 2 (By A. P.).—Premier Clemenceau, while making his daily visit to the front yesterday, ventured so near the first line that his automobile was shelled vigorously by the German artillery. All the windows were broken, but M. Clemenceau was not hurt.

The Premier returned to Paris yesterday and full confidence in the favorable issue of the present great battle.

Long Range Gun Shells Paris for Eighth Time

Three Members of New York Family Were Killed Friday, When Church Was Struck.

PARIS, April 2 (By A. P.).—The eighth long-range bombardment of Paris began at 10:10 o'clock today, when a projectile exploded in the region of the city.

Four persons were killed and nine wounded by shells fired yesterday by the long-range German cannon. Further identification shows that three members of the Landon family of New York who had been residing in Paris, were struck on Good Friday when a shell from a long-range German gun struck a church there. They were Mrs. Mary G. Landon, wife of Edward H. Landon of New York, and his daughters, Mrs. Lucy Landon Speed, wife of Capt. Ralph Speed of the British army service corps, and Miss Ruth Landon.

Landon Family Had Been in Paris Most of Time Since War Began.

NEW YORK, April 2 (By A. P.).—Edward H. Landon, whose wife and two daughters were killed in Paris when a shell from a long-range German gun struck a church there on Good Friday, was a retired New York attorney who has been in Paris most of the time since the war started. The family is prominent socially in New York and Paris. Landon is a brother of H. H. Landon, a New York attorney. Mrs. Edward H. Landon was Miss Mary Grinnell.

WILL ELIMINATE COMPETITION BETWEEN U. S. DEPARTMENTS

Requirements Division to Be Created to Establish Priority in Delivery of War Materials.

WASHINGTON, April 2 (By A. P.).—Creation of a requirements division which will establish priority in delivery of war materials manufactured by the War Industries Board, the division will eliminate competition among Government departments in securing supplies.

A price-fixing program closely allied with priority arrangements, soon to be put into effect, contemplates the organization of committees to pass on prices, consisting of members of the War Industries Board who are directly charged with the study of raw materials and manufactured products; a labor representative, the chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, the chairman of the Tariff Commission and the Fuel Administrator.

The new priorities agency will be headed by Alexander Legge. Other members already named are Judge E. B. Parker, priorities; George N. Peek, finished products; J. I. Replogle, steel; Director Gifford, Council of National Defense, and Col. George H. Estes, War Department.

Government agencies whose requirements will be co-ordinated by the division include the army and navy, the Shipping Board and the railroad, fuel and food administrations.

NEW CURFEW LAW FOR LONDON

LONDON, April 2 (By A. P.).—When the new curfew laws in London tonight, every place of amusement must put out its lights and remain closed from 10:30 p. m. to 1 p. m. the following day. The order applies to hotels, clubs and restaurants. No food will be served from 8:30 p. m. until 5 a. m. Lights in shop windows also are forbidden. The order is designed to economize on coal, gas and electricity.

"Barges" in boilers, engines and all kinds of labor-saving machinery can be picked up through the Post-Dispatch Want Columns.

ALLIES GAIN SOUTH OF THE SOMME

Anglo-French Units Make Progress Between River and Demuin—Rest of Battle Front Comparatively Quiet.

German Artillery Is More Active—Italian Aviators Aid in Bombing Work in the Battle Area.

PARIS, April 2 (By A. P.).—French and British troops made progress last night between the Somme and Demuin, it is announced officially. Over most of the front between the Somme and the Oise, the night was relatively calm. Heavy artillery, fighting occurred at some points.

The statement follows: "The night was relatively calm on the front between the Oise and the Somme. The artillery fighting became rather heavy along some parts of the battle field."

"French-British troops made some progress during the night between the Somme and Demuin."

ANGLO-FRENCH UNITS GAIN GROUND SOUTH OF SOMME

Paris Announces Italian Aviators Have Aided in Bombing Operations in Battle Area.

PARIS, April 2.—The War Office announcement of last night said: "The battle was maintained along the whole front of Mont Didier, where the enemy artillery was particularly active. Our airplanes attacked with machine guns and bombs enemy concentrations, which they dispersed. Nine German airplanes of the enemy were destroyed by our pilots."

"On March 29-30, our aviators, 4 pilots in and mist, carried out numerous sorties. Five thousand kilograms of explosives were dropped on enemy concentrations and stations in the region of St. Que. In Guiscard, our airplanes attacked with machine guns and bombs enemy concentrations, which they dispersed. Nine German airplanes of the enemy were destroyed by our pilots."

"Italian bombing machines took an active part in these expeditions, and recently carried out with splendid audacity numerous raids on the enemy lines."

Berlin Announces Total of Prisoners Has Risen to 75,000.

BERLIN, via London, April 2 (By A. P.).—The official statement issued yesterday said: "On the battlefield north of the Somme artillery and mine thrower fire revived during the evening."

"Between the Luce rivulet and the Ayre we continued our attacks and captured the heights north of Moreuil. British and French troops, which several times vainly came forward in counter attacks, suffered heavy losses."

"A local attack on the western bank of the Ayre placed us in possession of Arrachis wood."

"Yesterday French divisions in repeated assaults attempted to recapture lost villages and heights to the west of Mont Didier, as well as between the Doms and the Mats. Their attacks broke down with sanguinary losses."

"With the fighting during the past few days the number of prisoners brought in since the beginning of the battle has increased to more than 75,000."

5 Killed, 14 Injured in Explosion. PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 2 (By A. P.).—Five men were killed and 14 injured seriously in an explosion at the plant of the Flannery Bolt Co. at Bridgeville, near here today. The cause of the explosion has not been determined.

Simonds Writes Indications Are Germans Have Been Definitely Checked

LONDON PAPERS WELCOME OFFER OF AMERICAN TROOPS

Fine Spirit Shown by U. S. Source of Utmost Encouragement, Chronicle Says.

OF WEIGHT IN GERMANY Action Will Be of Double Benefit to Allies, Morning Post Declares.

LONDON, April 2 (By A. P.).—The decision to place American units in brigades with French and British battalions for immediate participation in the fighting on the Western front is greeted by the morning newspapers as a historic action. The Daily Telegraph says:

"The part played by President Wilson in the decision will not be forgotten by those peoples of Europe which already owe so much to his skill and resourceful statesmanship." The Daily Chronicle says: "The fine spirit shown by the United States through this crisis has been a source of utmost encouragement and moral support to her allies in Europe. Nowhere has the lesson of Great Britain been more clearly raised than in America and nowhere is the absolute need for defeating Imperial Germany more distinctly realized."

"It proves," says the Daily Express, "that America is in the war for victory, and it is additional evidence of President Wilson's idealistic statesmanship."

"The spirit in which this measure has been taken by America," declared the Morning Post, "deserves, and it will receive the fullest recognition both in France and this country, and that it will have its weight in Germany, even though doubtful." The Times says: "It seals the bond of brotherhood which unites the European allies with the United States in the common cause of civilization. This distribution of a portion of its units, even though expedient, will be only temporary, and implies a spirit of chivalrous sacrifice in the face of straining necessity. It is no mere paper decision, but American troops are actually marching with our armies in the battle line and we are confident that the experiment will produce the happiest results."

PROGRESS OF U. S. SHIP PROGRAM NOT SATISFACTORY

Continued From Page One.

that of the steel plates ordered for the first 25 ships under construction at Hog Island, 62 per cent had left the mills on March 16 (the date of last report) and only 3 per cent had reached Hog Island.

One of the officials said that one reason for the steel shortage at Hog Island was lack of transportation facilities during the extreme conditions which prevailed in January and February.

Another point was a lack of foresight when steel orders were placed last summer for fabricating work to be done at points remote from the localities where the steel was manufactured. As an illustration shipments of steel to Montreal, Canada, to be fabricated and then re-shipped to Hog Island; shipments from mills located in the Birmingham district were sent to the Peoria, Ill., and Des Moines, Io., for the fabricating work. Each shipment had to be rerouted from the point where the material was fabricated to the shipyard.

Baruch maintains that the steel plate shortage is more artificial than actual. While there is no surplus of ship plates, as some of the War Industries Board officials have stated repeatedly, there is a shortage of steel mills producing the material rapidly enough. It is, in their judgment, merely a matter of reducing the long hauls on the materials to the shipyard. The return of transportation to somewhat normal conditions will remove the obstacle of rail congestion.

For a week past there have been nightly meetings between representatives of the War Industries Board and the War Industries Board on the steel supply question. While the announcement of the remedy to be applied is somewhat premature, the situation most favored is the creation of a special "priority committee," consisting of representatives of departments or bureaus chiefly concerned and a representative of the War Industries Board. This committee, under Baruch's direction, would set daily or semi-weekly and all steel orders would have to be submitted to it for approval. This committee would be organized in operation before the end of the present week.

James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, warned Government officials some time ago that no plates should be allowed to go out of the country.

Dynamite, drills and other machinery appear from day to day in the Post-Dispatch Want pages.

Some U. S. Regiments Will Be Brigaded With Allied Units; Others to Fight in Own Divisions

LONDON, April 2.

An official announcement issued here last night says: "As a result of communications which have passed between the Prime Minister and President Wilson, of deliberations between Secretary Baker, who visited London a few days ago, and the Prime Minister, Mr. Balfour and Lord Derby, and consultation in France in which Gen. Pershing and Gen. Bliss participated, important decisions have been come to by which large forces of trained men in the American army can be brought to the assistance of the allies in the present struggle."

"The Government of our great Western ally is not only sending large numbers of American battalions to Europe the coming critical months, but has agreed to such of its regiments as cannot be used in divisions of their own to be brigaded with French and British units so long as the necessity lasts."

"By this means troops which are not yet sufficiently trained to fight as divisions and army corps will form part of the fighting units until such time as they have completed their training, and Gen. Pershing wishes to withdraw them in order to build up the American army."

"Arrangements for the transportation of these additional forces are now being completed. Throughout these discussions President Wilson has shown the greatest anxiety to do everything possible to assist the allies and has left nothing undone which could contribute thereto."

This decision, however, of vital importance as it will be to the maintenance of the allied strength in the next few months, will in no way diminish the need for those further measures for raising fresh troops at home, to which reference already has been made."

It is announced that the Prime Minister feels that the singleness of purpose with which the United States have made this immediate, and, indeed, indispensable contribution toward the triumph of the allied cause should be clearly recognized by the British people."

Germans in Arras Attack Carried 6 Days' Rations

Enemy in Heavy Marching Order Offered Fine Target for British Riflemen—English Colonel Fired 350 Shots

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Monday, April 1 (By A. P.).—The German attack along the Scarpe River on March 23 had as its objective the city of Arras and the formidable Vimy Ridge. Careful plans were laid to carry out this ambition and the attack was supported by a heavy assault south and southwest of Arras, units of at least 11 German divisions being employed. The German plans were far-reaching, but the main result they achieved was to swell the already great total of their casualties.

At about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 23rd, German artillery opened with a terrific bombardment against the British positions. It was obvious the enemy intended to attack and at 6:40 o'clock the British gunners unleashed an avalanche of steel against every known place of assembly the Germans might be using. Shortly after 7 o'clock the enemy advanced. They came forward slowly and deliberately in full marching order. Each infantryman carried rations for six days, two blankets and an extra pair of boots. The company commanders were mounted and the infantry was followed closely by the artillery.

In the extreme north, the storm center lay between Gavrelle and Oppy. The Germans lost terribly in the heavy fighting, which lasted all day, during which the British felt back to a line between Bailleul and Willerval. The Germans attacks against these positions were futile. Elsewhere north of the river the British ground troops were pushed forward slightly Friday and Saturday.

South of the Scarpe the Germans were held up for a time by the division which had been engaged against them for the previous week. After the first day the division retired somewhat and later was compelled to fall back behind Neuville-Vitasse on account of pressure to the south.

Arras was to be taken by the Second Guards Division, one of the Emperor's pet units. Special assault divisions were to go through the front line divisions under the British line had been stormed. But these assaulting divisions never came into action because the front-line divisions could not push their way into the British defenses.

The heavy preliminary bombardment had blotted out all the British outposts excepting one just opposite Gavrelle. This single post, with a comparatively small number of men, turned its machine guns northward and enfiladed the Germans heavily. The assaulting troops, however, got in on both sides of this post and the British felt back, fighting their way out. Pierce fighting continued all day, but despite their gallant defense, the British found it advisable to fall back to a line between Bailleul and Willerval, which furnished particularly good positions for machine gunners.

Colonel Fires 350 Shots. The losses of the Germans were appalling. One British Colonel, who lay on a parapet with a rifle and fired some 250 shots himself, stated later that it was impossible to miss. Two British soldiers, who escaped after being captured by the enemy, said that large numbers of German dead were hanging against the barbed-wire entanglements.

An unusual incident occurred in the fighting here. Four British soldiers and one officer who were helping back toward a dressing station were captured by the Germans, who merely took the Tommies' rifles and told them and the officer they were at liberty to go. Subsequent attacks by the Ger-

PLAN TO UNIONIZE ALL CABINET MAKERS IN CITY

Union Organizer Says Demands Will Be Presented to Firms With War Contracts.

George Orris, organizer of the Cabinet Makers' and Millmen's Union, about 300 members, is now striking in eight office furniture and equipment factories, said today that the union would present demands to the Huttig Sash and Door Co., the St. Louis Car Co. and other concerns employing cabinet makers, for the unionization of their plants.

He said the union would try to avoid a strike at the larger establishments, which have contracts for Government work. There are 44 industrial establishments in St. Louis which employ cabinet makers, and the unionization of all these establishments is planned. In the case of the St. Louis Car Co., the unionists and Machinists' Union will join in the demand with the cabinet makers, he said.

Dietrich Hedenkamp, chairman of a committee representing the eight firms which have been struck, said the employers estimated the number of strikers at 300. He said the employers would resist the men's demand for an increase of wages from 40 to 50 cents an hour, and reduction of working time from 48 to 44 hours a week.

He declared that an offer of 45 cents an hour was made to the men, but was refused by them. The employers could not afford to pay more than could do better by substituting their work to nonunion shops.

The strikers met today at Carpenter's District Council headquarters, 3024 Olive street. Pickets have been placed on duty at the eight establishments, which include the St. Louis Bank Equipment and Fixture Co., Staude & Rueckoldt, C. A. Hasemann & Sons and the National Refrigerator Co.

BRITISH OFFICIALS HERE, URGES WAR LABOR AGREEMENT

Continued From Page One.

have caused complaint from the poor people, he said, as they have believed that the rich were able to get all the food they desired without standing in queues. He believes that the Government should, with each family assigned to a certain store for its supply, and with prices of staples strictly controlled, will prove the most effective measure. English families, he said, now miss the "Sunday joint," as the housewife of before-the-war days was called. Only half-joints are now sold, and stew is the more common meat dish, even for Sundays.

100 FORMER LINDELL STORE EMPLOYEES TAKEN BY NUGENTS

Roy E. Tilles and Solomon Rubin, Officials of Former Concern, Are Among Number.

More than 100 former employees of the Lindell Store, now in the hands of a receiver, have been taken over by N. Nugent & Bro. Dry Goods Co. Secretary and general manager of the Lindell Store, and Solomon Rubin, former president of that concern.

Nugent's 70 departments are to be made into 40 general merchandise departments, said Fred C. Lake, secretary. Tilles will be placed in charge of one, Rubin will supervise another, while Miss E. R. Rubin will be under the direction of George Russell, a buyer from the Lindell Store, and S. Dobrin, assistant to F. A. Cramer, general manager of Nugent's. Other buyers and heads of departments at the Lindell who have been taken over by Nugent's include P. Weill, A. Wolff, W. H. Robinson, Mrs. Cora Niehaus, Miss D. A. Halpin, Mrs. Louise Thompson, Miss Nettie E. Cleveland, Miss Marie Mayer, Miss Anna Brewer, Miss Maybelle Allen, Miss Pauline Bleck, Mrs. M. Dugan, Miss Clara Shoemaker, Miss Helen Huemmer, Miss Ruth, Miss Emma Albrandt, Miss Rebecca, Miss E. Lancaster, Miss Eren Hill, S. Dolto, Miss Evelyn Lerner and Miss R. Cunningham.

PLAN TO MERGE AND OPERATE EXPRESS COMPANIES AS UNIT

Proposal Under Consideration Between Concerns and Railway Administration.

WASHINGTON, April 2 (By A. P.).—Merging of the express companies under a new corporation to operate them as a unit and work out a basis for distribution of profits, is under consideration between the railroad administration and representatives of the companies. Some announcement is expected within a week.

DUTCH MAKE FORMAL PROTEST ON THE TAKING OVER OF SHIPS

Netherlands Minister at Washington Hands Note to the State Department.

WASHINGTON, April 2 (By A. P.).—Formal protest against the taking over of the Dutch ships was made today by the Netherlands Minister, August Philips, acting under instructions from The Hague. The note of protest is similar to that recently published in the official Gazette.

DRASTIC DISLOYALTY BILL GOES TO SENATE

Amendment Provides 20 Years in Prison or \$10,000 Fine for Disloyal Acts.

WASHINGTON, April 2 (By A. P.).—In favorably reporting a bill to impose drastic penalties for disloyal acts, the Senate Judiciary Committee today adopted an amendment by Senator Poindeux of Washington prescribing imprisonment for 20 years and \$10,000 fine for "whoever shall be guilty of any act or omission calculated to obstruct or impede the cause of the German empire or its allies in the present war or by word or act oppose the cause of the United States therein."

The committee also approved the same penalties for persons obstructing Government war bond issues and for wilfully "attempting" as well as by actual attempts to obstruct recruiting or enlistment in the army.

The Poindeux amendment would make it unlawful "for any person or persons in the presence or hearing of others to utter any disloyal, threatening, profane, scurrilous, contemptuous, slurring, abusive or seditious language about the Government of the United States or the Constitution of the United States, or the President of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the United States, or the good and welfare of the United States, or any other language calculated to bring the United States or the United States Government, or the President of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the army or navy of the United States, or the good and welfare of the United States, or any other language calculated to bring the United States or the United States Government, or the President of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the army or navy of the United States, or the good and welfare of the United States, or any other 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FIVE KILLED IN ANTI-CONSCRIPTION RIOTS IN QUEBEC

Four Other Civilians and Many
Soldiers Wounded in Fighting
of Three and a Half Hours.

CROWDS ATTACK TROOPS

Bricks Thrown From Roofs and
Shots Fired From Doorways
—Military Use Machine Guns.

QUEBEC, April 2 (By A. P.).—Fighting between the rioting element in Quebec and the military forces, which resumed last night in the killing of at least five civilians and the wounding of a number of soldiers, continued into the early hours today. After midnight the firing died down, but men on house-tops sniped the soldiers for hours.

The guard placed in the area where fighting took place was maintained all night. This forenoon the city was comparatively quiet, and it was hoped by the military authorities that it had been shown that no more breaches of the law will be tolerated, and that the disorderly factions will abandon their demonstrations.

So far the killed and wounded civilians appear to be innocent victims who were not connected with the disturbances in any way, although the soldiers used every care to protect such persons. The snipers never presented a good mark. They fired frequently from street crowds which collected despite the warning issued that gatherings in the streets were illegal.

Notwithstanding warnings from the military that the rioting in Quebec would be put down with a stern hand, and urgent appeals to the people not to repeat the disorder of the last three days, crowds assembled in several parts of the downtown section of the city and had to be broken up by the Toronto infantry or dragons.

Bricks Thrown From Roofs. Early in the night soldiers were ordered from barracks and stationed in different parts of the city. The upper section of the town was cut off from St. Rochs, where the disorderly element resides, by a line of troops. Armand Levergne, the Nationalist leader, was expected to address a meeting in this square, but respected the military edict prohibiting such assemblies.

The rioting began soon after the soldiers were posted. Bricks were thrown from house-tops and revolver shots were fired from alley ways.

The cavalry repeatedly charged the mob with drawn swords, but the moment the troopers' backs were turned the crowd returned.

Soldiers Fall in Attack. About a hundred yards away, near the Canadian Pacific station, the soldiers were greeted by a mob with a fusillade of revolver shots, bricks and ice. Several soldiers fell in this attack slightly injured.

After patiently bearing the bombardment of the crowd, the soldiers received orders to fire. A number of shots were sent over the heads of the mob near Jacques Cartier Square.

As the cavalry began to move, a Red Cross dressing station was opened. Here the men had their wounds treated and were conveyed by ambulance to the military hospital.

As the evening advanced, a dense fog settled down. The rioters who had been broken up by the infantry and cavalry, assembled in doorways and fired at random down the streets.

**BILL AUTHORIZES DRAFTING
MEN FOR CLERICAL WAR WORK**

Provides Also for the Enlistment
Outside of Draft Age for
Civil Duty.

WASHINGTON, April 2 (By A. P.).—Important war legislation was passed yesterday by the Senate, including various amendments to the national defense act and separate bills authorizing the condemnation or lease of land needed for war purposes and empowering the President to commandeer and operate street and interurban railroads to shipyards engaged on Government work.

The defense act amendments authorize the Secretary of War to prescribe zones in navigable waters endangered by artillery practice, transportation of explosives or other war activities; empower the President to call for War Department clerical duty men of draft age physically unfit for military service and provide for the enlistment of men outside of the draft ages for civil duty. One provision specifically continues the extra pay allowance of 50 per cent for army aviators, which the War Department proposed to abolish.

Another bill passed authorizes a service medal and ribbon for all regular army and national guardmen and officers who have done duty on the Mexican border.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, credit, Lettis Bros. & Co., 24 ft. 308 N. 6th st.—ADV.

British Troops Continue Pursuit of
Turks.

LONDON, April 2 (By A. P.).—British troops operating on the Euphrates River in Mesopotamia continue their pursuit of the Turkish troops. An official statement says the British forces have advanced 72 miles beyond the town of Amnah, to a point about midway between Baghdad and Aleppo.

Help keep your soldier boy's mind in the right channel by sending him his favorite newspaper, the Post-Dispatch, by mail. Phone Olive 6600 or Cash 51 6600.

Humor From the Trenches

Drawn by Capt. Bruce Bainsfather of the British Army.



ON THE WAY TO THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Interpreter (nonchalantly to perturbed British officer as they brush the edge of a precipice 2000 feet deep): The chauffeur says a car fell over here last week.

NO MISREPRESENTATION AS TO STOCK HE SOLD, BROLASKI SAYS

Former St. Louisan Asserts Business
Jealousy and Political Enmity
Caused His Indictment.

LOS ANGELES, April 2 (By A. P.).—Harry Brolaski of Redondo Beach, Cal., who surrendered to the District Attorney's office on word that he had been indicted in New York on a charge of publishing a false financial advertisement, said he had been selling stock of the Standard Film Industries for more than a year and that there had been no misrepresentations about it. Brolaski, formerly of St. Louis, is a member of the firm of R. S. Davidson & Co., a New York brokerage house, selling agent for stock of the Standard Film Industries.

Brolaski is president of the Board of Trustees of Redondo Beach. He asserted his indictment had been brought about as the result of business jealousy and political enmity.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Louis D. Jennings, president of the Standard Film Industries was arrested recently in New Orleans on an indictment similar to one returned against Brolaski, and is on his way back to New York for trial.

The indictments against Jennings and Brolaski followed an investigation started by Mrs. Marion K. Clark of the State Industrial Commission. It is said that Eliot Norton, a New York lawyer, Lieut. Anthony J. Drexel Jr. and Philip C. Mills were directors in the film company, which was organized by Jennings in October, 1916. Jennings and Brolaski, it is said, sold 350,000 shares of stock. Many of the purchasers, it is said, were widows and working people, who are now clamoring for a return of their money.

Assistant District Attorney Brogan said last night that Brolaski received a commission of 50 cents on the dollar for all the stock he sold. He had the sole right to sell 122,000 shares for whatever he could get for it above \$1.65 a share.

JAPAN NOT TO ADOPT GERMAN POLICY IN RUSSIAN DEALINGS

Announcement of Foreign Minister
Motono to That Effect Arouses
Interest at Tokyo.

TOKYO, Tuesday, March 26 (By A. P.).—The statement made by Foreign Minister Motono in addressing a joint session of Parliament today that in the event Japan is compelled to send troops into Siberia there is no intention whatever of treating Russia as an enemy and that Japan will never adopt an aggressive policy such as Germany is pursuing in European Russia, has excited special interest. The Osaka opposition has criticized the Government for not making a similar declaration before when Russia was at loss to know what to do. It is believed that Russians assisting Germans in Siberia should be regarded as enemies.

Buying Liquor for Soldier Charged. Monroe Pritz, 58 years old, of 823 Market street, was arrested last night on a charge of buying whisky for a soldier. He was found in company with John S. Mitchell, a private at Jefferson Barracks, who, the police say, was under the influence of liquor. Witnesses said they saw Pritz hand Mitchell a half pint of whisky, for which the soldier paid 70 cents.

Watches and Diamonds on credit, Lettis Bros. & Co., 24 ft. 308 N. 6th st.—ADV.

Two Officers in Plot With
Former Greek King Executed

They Went to Greece in German
Submarine—Lawyer Gets Death
Sentence.

ATHENS, April 2 (By A. P.).—Lieuts. Calamiras and Hodiopoulis who came to Greece recently on a German submarine as agents of former King Constantine, were condemned to death by a court-martial, and the sentence was carried out Saturday. Their lawyer, M. Conoupius, also received the death sentence.

The two officers, after receiving instructions at Zurich, Berlin and Vienna came to Greece in an enemy submarine from Pola with a letter from former King Constantine, and plans to arrange a system of espionage and to establish a naval base. Conoupius was intermediary in the matter. A sister of Lieut. Calamiras was sentenced to life imprisonment, and a peasant was given 15 years for harboring the Lieutenants.

POLICE ARREST BARTENDER IN HARRY COHEN MURDER CASE

Morris Rothenberg Questioned as to
His Knowledge of Alleged Gamblers' Feud Killing in New York.

NEW YORK, April 2 (By A. P.).—In an effort to obtain further details of the ramifications of an alleged gamblers' feud in New York, officials of the District Attorney's office today questioned Morris Rothenberg, waiter and bartender, who was arrested late last night charged with the murder of Harry Cohen, known as "Harry the Yot," a notorious gambler and burglar. Cohen hour and a half after he called up James E. Smith, Assistant District Attorney, and promised to give testimony against a number of men "higher up" in the gambling "ring."

Cohen's murder, on the even of his promised disclosures, bears a close resemblance to the sensational Rothenberg murder here in 1917, for which Charles Becker, police lieutenant, and four gunmen were electrocuted. The facts, so far as known, however, do not implicate the police, officials say, and the murder has more of the appearance of a private quarrel among the gamblers.

But little is known of Rothenberg, who denies all knowledge of the shooting. He was identified as the man who shot Cohen, according to the police.

TWO OFFICERS IN PLOT WITH FORMER GREEK KING EXECUTED

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MUSTEROLE—QUICK RELIEF! NO BLISTER!

It Soothes and Relieves Like a
Mustard Plaster Without
the Burn or Sting.

Musterole is a clean, white ointment, made with the oil of mustard. It does all the work of the old-fashioned mustard plaster—does it better and does not blister. You do not have to bother with a cloth. You simply rub it on—and usually the pain is gone!

Many doctors and nurses use Musterole and recommend it to their patients. They will gladly tell you what relief it gives from sore throat, bronchitis, croup, stiff neck, asthma, neuralgia, congestion, pleurisy, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and aches of the back or joints, sprains, sore muscles, bruises, chilblains, frost-bitten feet, colds of the chest (it often prevents pneumonia). 30c and 60c jars; hospital size \$2.50.

Pressmen to Buy Bonds. The St. Louis Pressmen's Union yesterday voted to buy \$1500 worth of Liberty Bonds of the third issue. Members were instructed to report Saturday for participation in the Liberty Loan parade.

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FOUR-FOLD INCREASE IN INCOME TAX RETURNS

About 50,000 Filed With Federal
Revenue Collector Here
Under New Law.

About 50,000 individuals and corporations in the St. Louis district had made Federal income tax returns when the closing hour for filing them arrived last midnight. Internal Revenue Collector Moore kept his office open until that time to give latecomers an opportunity to make their returns without incurring penalties of fine and added taxation. Delinquents must pay a fine of \$20 to \$1000.

It is estimated by the Collector that three-fifths of the incomes on which returns were made will be taxable. Under the old Federal income tax law, which allowed larger exemptions, the annual number of returns made was about 10,000, and 50 per cent of the incomes were taxable.

About two per cent of those who made returns this year have already paid their tax, though the final day for payment is June 15 next.

A systematic check on the returns of individuals and corporations will at once be begun by employees of the Collector's office and all statements made in the returns will be investigated.

The penalty for making a false return is \$2000 fine, or one year in jail or both. For failure to pay the tax by June 15 the penalty is an addition of 50 per cent to the tax and an addition of 1 per cent for each month or fraction of a month in which it remains unpaid.

Any Watch you want on credit, Lettis Bros. & Co., 24 ft. 308 N. 6th st.—ADV.

POLICE ASKED TO REPORT ON DEATH OF CITY PARK EMPLOYEE

Andrew J. Gamble Died Following
Injuries While Unloading Coal
at Forest Park.

Mrs. Amanda Gamble of 5373 St. Louis avenue today asked the police to make a report of the death of her husband, Andrew J. Gamble, who died last Tuesday. He was employed by the City Park Department, she said, and was injured while unloading a car of coal in Forest Park, March 19. A lump of coal rolled from the car and struck him on the head, tearing his cap, but making no scalp wound.

Mrs. Gamble said her husband remained at home five days because of pains in his head and then returned to work. He had been working only a short time when he collapsed. A doctor's certificate showed he died of paralysis of the brain.

J. D. HORTON SUE BY WIFE

Defendant's Father Formerly Lived
in St. Louis.

A Dispatch from New York today stated that James D. Horton, an architect for the New York Board of Education, and a son of Col. Samuel Horton, a retired army officer, whose address was given as St. Louis, had been sued for divorce by Mrs. Emma Horton. She named a woman, said to be his second cousin, as having been the cause of their differences.

Col. Horton and his wife, it was learned today, lived until about a year ago, at the Usona Hotel, King's highway and Waterman avenue. They now live in Albany, N. Y. The divorce suit defendant, has not lived here in recent years.

507 Germans Interned at Atlanta. ATLANTA, Ga., April 2 (By A. P.).—Five hundred and seven German prisoners arrived in Atlanta last night from Fort Douglas, Ariz., and were sent to the internment camp at Fort McPherson. Their arrival increased the number of war prisoners at the local camp to 1373.

AUTOS STOLEN TO FILL ORDERS, DEALER SAYS

Declares There is an Organized
Gang—Meeting Protests
Against Thefts.

St. Louis is the worst automobile thief center in the United States, it was stated yesterday by speakers at a meeting at the Marquette Hotel of the St. Louis Automobile Manufacturers' and Dealers' Association, the St. Louis Automobile Club, Municipal Legislative Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and representatives of several insurance concerns. A dealer asserted that it was possible to order any make of automobile desired from a certain auto-thief gang and that it would be delivered to the applicant according to specifications next day. Such an application might read:

St. Louis Auto Burglars' Corporation, Unlimited.
Deliver to me, at Sixth and Olive streets, at noon tomorrow, one seven-passenger Whooper Six; red wheels; Never-work starter; Sizzle carburetor; Cheesecloth storm curtains; crime body, with full tank, ready for service and covered by guarantee of no annoyance from the authorities.

Frank R. Tate, a dealer, declared that his automobile had been stolen three times; that on each occasion he had communicated with a certain man downtown, asking for the return of the machine, and that it had been returned within a few hours, always minus a tire or some other form of toll.

Leniency in Courts Charged. Members declared that it has been almost impossible to get convictions against automobile thieves. The stealing, they asserted, has been largely due to the leniency of courts.

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MURAD

THE TURKISH CIGARETTE

COUNTY COURTS PROTEST AGAINST ASSESSMENT DELAY

More Than 20 Telephoned or
Telegraphed State Tax Com-
mission Yesterday.

SULLIVAN STILL ABSENT

Equalization Board Not Able to
Act While Secretary of State
Remains Away.

By a Staff Correspondent of the Post-
Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, April 2.—The State Tax Commission yesterday and today received telegrams and telephone messages from more than 20 county courts, protesting against the delay in equalizing property in their counties, occasioned by the failure of the State Board of Equalization to pass upon the report of the Tax Commission.

Secretary of State Sullivan, a member of the board, whose absence yesterday caused a postponement of consideration of the report, had not returned today from Sedalia, where he went Saturday to take part in a city election.

Auditor Hackmann, whose absence from meetings of the board all of the last week was attributed to illness, did not appear for the board meeting yesterday, though he was on the streets of Jefferson City in the morning and again in the evening.

Proportion Is Decreased.
The report of the Tax Commission, while increasing the assessed valuation of property in St. Louis \$254,671,762 actually decreases the proportion St. Louis pays of the taxes of the entire State.

In 1917, St. Louis, although having only 20 per cent of the population of the State, and occupying only eight one-hundredths of one per cent of the area of the State, paid 35.2 per cent of the regular property taxes collected in Missouri. This was due to the fact that property in St. Louis was assessed at approximately 60 per cent of its value, while assessments in the rural districts were on a basis of 10 to 40 per cent of value.

The Tax Commission, in endeavoring to assess all property at value, increased assessments throughout the State, and as rural districts were assessed on a much lower basis than St. Louis, the per cent of increase in the rural districts was greater.

Commissioner Player of the Tax Commission has compiled from the assessment lists a table showing the gain derived by St. Louis as a result of the effort to equalize assessments through an honest assessment of property.

This report shows that under the 1918 assessment St. Louis would pay 25.5 per cent of the taxes of the State instead of 35.2 per cent, as in 1917. Under the different divisions of taxation, the difference is shown to be:

Acre lands, 2.1 per cent in 1918, instead of 4.6 per cent in 1917.
Town lots, 47.8 per cent in 1918, instead of 59.9 per cent in 1917.
Total real estate, 24.7 per cent in 1918, instead of 38.4 per cent in 1917.
Money, notes and bonds, 8.2 per cent in 1918, instead of 20.3 per cent in 1917.
Banks, 44.1 per cent in 1918, instead of 45.7 per cent in 1917.
Other corporate companies, 86.8 per cent in 1918, instead of 99 per cent in 1917.
Other personal property, 24.9 per cent in 1918, instead of 24.7 per cent in 1917.
Total personal property, 18.9 per cent in 1918, instead of 24.2 per cent in 1917.

SAILOR LANDS IN THE HOSPITAL AFTER ARGUMENT OVER MARINES

That is what men in Michigan Avenue Saloon Said Started Trouble. Lieut. A. C. Clark of Jefferson Barracks, passing a saloon at 7528 Michigan avenue last evening in an automobile, saw a sailor of the United States Navy emerge from the front entrance with great rapidity. He stopped and saw a bottle thrown, which struck the sailor on the head. The sailor, Frank Ham, 30 years old, of 3529 Missouri avenue, was taken to a hospital with his head badly cut. Oscar Mueller, proprietor of the saloon, and George Bushey, 23, of 7145 Virginia street, were arrested. They said Ham first attacked Bushey because the latter praised the fighting qualities of the United States Marines, as contrasted with those of the men in the navy. Mueller tried to act as mediator, he said, and was struck on the jaw. He then picked up a hammer and drove the sailor from the saloon.

Ride a Wholesome Hobby—as a Stimulus

There is an added zest in life for the man with a hobby. It may be art or music—Collection of stamps, coins, other antiques or butterflies—Riding the latest made motor cycle or automobile—sales organization just a few notches above the other fellows in the same line—Or on breeding of thoroughbreds—poultry, dogs, birds or any kind of pets.

Hobbies are promoted with the greatest satisfaction by persons who make life interesting. Ride your hobby and—Ride on the crest of a THREE-TIME AD—Costs less, produces more, seldom fails to satisfy. CALL at this office, at your drugstore, over your phone, or mail your ad.

HELP WANTED!

WANTED

300 MECHANICAL
DRAFTSMEN
600 MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS
500 INSPECTORS
IN ARMY
1000 INSPECTORS
OF MUNITIONS
200 CHEMISTS
100 Clerks qualified in statistics
or accounting, or office ad-
ministration or business ad-
ministration.
250 Clerk-bookkeepers.
40 Construction foremen.
100 Assistants to business man-
ager.
100 Experts in business admin-
istration.
100 Statistical experts.

UNCLE SAM

St. Louis has been asked to aid the Government in recruiting specially trained employees to assist in the manufacture of munitions. The entire United States will be drawn on to furnish approximately 4300 of these skilled workers.

A statement sent out by the Ordnance Department in Washington says this is a patriotic civilian service and is vital to the successful prosecution of the war. The call is urgent, as munitions must be manufactured in great quantities for our soldiers in France.

Every available American citizen who can do factory, clerical, engineering or executive work which will aid in the manufacture of munitions, and who is not now engaged in Government employment, is asked to volunteer for this service.

Place of Employment.
Mechanical draftsmen, chemists and clerk-bookkeepers will be employed at Washington. Inspectors of munitions will serve at the various ordnance manufacturing plants throughout the United States.

The mechanical draftsman takes the initial step in the intricate process of gun manufacture. He is provided with a light and very comfortable drafting room in Washington. The big howitzer that delivers its destructive blow at the enemy appears first in the form of a drawing, the work of the mechanical draftsman. Before a gun can be manufactured, the mechanical draftsman must have performed his part of the program. For this position the applicant must be experienced in automobile, tractor or truck work; or in designing small machine parts; or versed in pipe layouts and machine layouts; or drafting and designing of machinery small tools, dies and fixtures or as gauge designs or in drafting and designing machinery involving heavy castings, such as steel railway cars and other railroad equipment; or in the work with optical instruments or any other instruments of precision.

Mechanical engineers can be utilized in the Ordnance Department in the superintendence and inspection of artillery ammunition, shells, fuses, trench warfare material, guns and gun carriages. The salaries are lucrative, and applicants must have had broad experience. Supervising inspectors of ordnance material are urgently needed. The duties of this position consist of the organization and inspection of supervision of inspection forces of munition plants, and the interpretation and enforcement of specifications as set forth by the Ordnance Department.

Ordnance Inspectors.
Ordnance inspectors insure the character of guns and ammunition that will be delivered to the American soldier. They must have previous experience, as required by the Civil Service Commission. For this service men are urgently needed for the following positions: As inspectors of shrapnel, shell, primers, time fuses, detonating fuses, cartridge cases, assembling, loading and packing complete rounds of ammunition, fuses, high-explosive shell loading, artillery ammunition, trench warfare and explosives, packing boxes, brass, copper and spelter, trench-warfare material, machinery and machine tools, and ballistic inspectors.

Chemists in munitions-making establishments are needed who have just been graduated from college or who have had a few years' experience in the line in which they seek to be employed. In addition to general chemists there are openings for metallurgical chemists and powder and explosives chemists and assistants. Prior experience in this line of work is a prerequisite.

"This ordnance call presents an opportunity for service on the part of those who are responsible to their families and who cannot afford to serve the Government without receiving proper remuneration," says the ordnance department. The appeal addresses itself to those persons who have not been included in the draft and who may be anxious and willing to serve the country in a civilian capacity provided they are impressed with the urgency of the need, and believe that their services are necessary.

Information regarding these ordnance positions may be obtained by communicating with the Civilian Personnel Section, 1330 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

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The training has been up with the schedule, rapid and intensive, nothing illustrating this more than the large number of cadets killed. To date, 47 deaths have occurred from accident at the three fields—two-thirds being British. The vast majority of those killed were cadets—only two Captains succumbing to injuries, though a number of other officers were injured. Three mechanics have been killed.

It is also noteworthy that the number of mechanics sent abroad has not been large, each squadron being composed almost exclusively of fliers, so great has been the call. The British will not return to Canada in one body—the movement extending over the summer. With the departure of the English, the fields here will be devoted to Americans.

Strength---
Bankers all agree that the strength of a financial institution depends largely upon the character of the men who direct its affairs. The directors below are successful business men, some of whom you know personally—all of whom you know by reputation.

ST. LOUIS UNION TRUST CO.
Oldest Trust Co. in Missouri
Fourth and Locust
DIRECTORS:
Thomas R. Akin
*Joseph D. Bascom
*Wm. K. Bixby
*Robert S. Brookings
*August A. Busch
*Theron E. Catlin
*John T. Davis
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THE Westcott SIX
UPHOLSTERY
in all Westcott Cars is beautiful, practical and durable. The leather used is strictly No. 1 outer, or long grain side, very dull finish, giving a maximum of refinement in appearance and having the wearing quality to withstand hard usage.

Seven Models, \$1890 to \$2790
f. o. b. Springfield, Ohio
Let us demonstrate all the Westcott specialties to you!

Brandle
LINCOLN, LOCUST CUTOFF
AND OLIVE
Room 25—Central 301
Salesmen Order
Evening and Sundays

**URGENT CALL FOR AID
IN MAKING MUNITIONS**

Government Wants Civilians to
Serve in Work Vital to
Pushing the War.

**Classes of Specially
Trained Men Wanted
for Civilian Service**

300 Mechanical draftsmen.
600 Mechanical engineers.
500 Inspectors of ordnance material.
1,000 Inspectors of munitions.
1,000 Assistant inspectors of munitions.
200 Chemists.
100 Clerks qualified in statistics or accounting, or office administration or business administration.
250 Clerk-bookkeepers.
40 Construction foremen.
100 Assistants to business manager.
100 Experts in business administration.
100 Statistical experts.

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Lady Duff Gordon Will Sell Thrift Stamps Here
Wednesday between 1 and 2 p. m., on the Third Floor. She will be assisted by members of her company.

Home-makers Sales

THEIR meaning is known to most people in Saint Louis—their helpfulness of past years stands them in good stead with homemakers. Everything that goes to making the home brighter and more cheerful is offered—and the savings are extraordinary.

Irish Point Curtains

A fresh shipment, in simple and elaborate designs, 2½ or 3 yards long. In white, ivory and beige shades. Special at, \$3.95 pair, (Fourth Floor.)

Avxminster Rugs

High-pile Axminster, in many pretty Persian effects and gold blending of colors. \$25.75 9x12-ft. size, at, (Fourth Floor.)

Haviland Dinner Sets

Sets of 100 pieces, delicate spray pattern, gold lined, \$39.50 special at, (Fifth Floor.)

Table Lamps

Span brass metal base, with 16-inch hand-decorated glass shade. Wired Complete, special at, \$8.50 (Fifth Floor.)

100-Piece Dinner Sets

American porcelain, white and gold stipped designs, neat and effective, special at, \$15.00 set, (Fifth Floor.)

Aluminum Saucepans

Heavy gauge; aluminum; 1, 1½ and 2-quart sizes, special \$1.20 tomorrow at, per set, (Fifth Floor.)

Aluminum Teakettles

Of hard sheet aluminum, 5-quart size, flat bottom and pat. ent cold handle, special at, \$3.19 (Fifth Floor.)

Brussels Rugs

Pine quality, seamless, of finest worsted yarns. Allover designs. 9x12-ft. sizes, \$18.75 at, (Fourth Floor.)

Home-Makers' Sale of Furniture

FURNITURE of lasting quality, designed for beauty and constructed for long service.

Queen Anne Dining-Room Suite, of American walnut, consisting of nine pieces (as illustrated), special at \$147.50.

If China Cabinet is desired add \$42.50.

Chippendale Chamber Suite, brown mahogany, new style Chiffonette, \$114.50.

Cane and Velour Mahogany Chairs or Rockers, \$16.95.

William and Mary Living-Room Suite, cathedral oak, three pieces, tapestry covered, \$23.95.

Queen Anne Cane and Velour Davenport, \$87.50.

Queen Anne Davenport Suite, \$159.75.

William and Mary Dining-Room Suite, five pieces, \$49.75.

Charles II Cathedral Oak Dining-Room Suite, seven pieces, \$69.75.

4-Pc. Hepplewhite Chamber Suite, \$89.50.

4-Pc. Queen Anne Chamber Suite, \$113.50.

EASY PAYMENTS are possible through our club plan of Furniture selling.

(Sixth Floor.)

Over 1500 Pretty Spring Blouses

In a Special Sale at

\$2.98

THERE are fully twenty-five distinctive styles in these Waists that have come from two of New York's best makers, at far below the regular worth.

In this gathering are delightful blouses of crepe de chine, prettily embroidered or lace trimmed, and checked or striped taffetas.

The sizes are 34 to 46. (Third Floor.)

Hundreds of Jaunty New Skirts

In a Wide Array of New Modes

\$4.95 and \$7.95

INDIVIDUAL-LOOKING Skirts, that are beautifully tailored from most desired materials.

Some are all-wool, in plain tailored or tunic effects, fashioned from serge, khaki cloth, poplins and Shepherd checks, in tan, gray, brown, navy and black.



The Boatmen's Clock at Broadway and Olive

Most any time will do to open your Boatmen's Savings Account BUT.....it will earn 3 1/2% interest from April 1st if opened not later than April 5th.....

Boatmen's Bank
Broadway and Olive

The Sunday Post-Dispatch has over ONE-HALF MILLION more readers than any other newspaper west of the Mississippi.

MISS EDITH LAYMAN TO BECOME BRIDE TONIGHT

Marriage to Lieut. E. F. Deacon of Detroit Will Take Place at Home of Her Parents.

THE wedding of Miss Edith Layman to Lieut. Edward F. Deacon will take place at 8:30 o'clock this evening at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Waldo Arnold Layman of 15 Kingsbury place. Miss Layman will have Miss Carol Jarvis, who is home from Wellesley College for the holidays, as her maid of honor, and her two sisters, Misses Mary and Laura Layman, as bridesmaids. Another young sister, Grace Layman, will be the flower girl. The bridegroom's father will attend him as best man.

The bride will wear a gown of heavy white satin with a long train which will be completely enveloped by her long tulle veil. The wedding will be carried out with simplicity, the attendants being dressed in white net gowns, with the exception of the maid of honor, who will be gowned in white lace over pink, and will carry Killarney roses.

SOCIETY GIRL TO WED DETROIT OFFICER



—Gerhard Sisters Photo.
MISS EDITH LAYMAN.

ent stationed at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., with the 301st Engineers, where he will take his bride to reside while he remains there.

Among the out-of-town guests for the wedding are the bridegroom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Deacon, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Condon and Miss Helen Condon of Chicago, Mrs. Morgan Layman, Mr. and Mrs. George O. Dix and Dr. Ernest Layman of Terre Haute, Ind., and Miss Elizabeth Mock of Detroit, who is a classmate of Miss Carol Jarvis at Wellesley and who is her guest. Miss Jarvis and Miss Mock will return to college tomorrow.

Social Items

One of the largest benefit affairs of the spring season takes place this afternoon at the Hotel Statler, when there will be a card party at 2 o'clock and a musical tea at 4:30 for the benefit of the Admitting and Contagious Wards of the St. Louis Children's Hospital. Mrs. William Ragnell has charge of the card party, and Mrs. Louis Marion McCall of the tea. The board of managers of the Children's Hospital contains the names of many women of prominence and the affair this afternoon were expected to be a success, both financially and socially.

Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Walker Jr. of Brentmoor Park returned Sunday from Chandler, Ariz., where they spent the late winter.

Mrs. Frederick R. Hattersley of 4934 Buckingham Court has gone to New York for 10 days.

Miss Eleanor Robinson of Webster Groves entertained with a luncheon today, followed by a theater party, for her cousin, Miss Helen Murray, whose marriage to Capt. Ann K. Howell will take place April 20. The guests included those who are to be in the bridal party. Tomorrow Miss Helen Atkins will give an informal tea for Miss Murray and numerous other parties have been planned for her.

Miss Helen Day entertained informally yesterday afternoon with a knitting tea at the Buckingham Hotel, where she is residing with her mother, Mrs. John A. Day, in honor of Miss Elizabeth Holladay, who will depart today to return to Miss Bennett's School at Millbrook, N. Y., where she is finishing her education. Miss Holladay's marriage to Frederick Emmons Niedringhaus will take place in June after her graduation.

A. A. BUSCH JR. BUYS HOME

Pays \$75,000 for the Claude Vrooman residence.

August A. Busch Jr., son of the president of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, has purchased the Claude Vrooman residence, 5577 Lindell boulevard, opposite Forest Park, for \$75,000. The marriage of Busch and Miss Marie Church, daughter of Mrs. Alonzo Church of 4 Lenox place, is set for this month, and they will make the house their home.

The house stands on a lot 100 by 530 feet, and has about 20 rooms, including what is said to be the largest private ballroom in the city.

31 JOIN JEWISH LEGION

Military Force Organization for Service in Palestine.

The St. Louis contingent of the Jewish Legion, a military force now being organized throughout the United States for service in Palestine, was increased to 31 men last night following the enlistment of five men at Thirteenth street and Franklin avenue, where nightly meetings are held by recruiting officers for the legion.

Those who enlisted last night were Ben Berger, 1519 Biddle street, Louis Friedman, 1325 Carr street, Morris Aaron Bashkow, 1527 Elliot avenue, and H. Helpern, 2820 Stoddard street.

It may be true that it is more difficult than usual to secure the right sort of workers—most of them being employed; but IF THE WORKER YOU NEED IS TO BE FOUND a Post-Dispatch Want Ad will bring him.

Our 68th Anniversary Sale

Offers Most Unusual Savings Tomorrow in

Lace Curtains and Cretonnes

—Many Beautiful Designs to Choose From—

You will be sure to find just what you want for your living room, bedroom, library and dining room, and there is an endless variety of beautiful cretonnes for draperies, slip covers, fancy work, etc.

All offered at most exceptional prices during this, our 68th Anniversary Sale. Make your selections tomorrow and as early in the day as possible.

One Special Lot of over \$5000.00 worth of beautiful Duchess and Point Milan Curtains is offered tomorrow at about 1/2 less than regular. More than 60 designs to choose from. The prices range from \$4.95 to \$12.50.

One special lot of cretonnes in a beautiful variety of colors and designs; regular 25c and 35c materials.

Anniversary Sale Price, the yard 19c

One special lot of Cretonnes, in pretty colors and color combinations, in artistic designs; regularly 50c and 60c materials.

Anniversary Sale Price, the yard 39c

Fancy Nets in white and Egyptian color, especially desirable for French doors and window curtains.

Anniversary Sale Price:

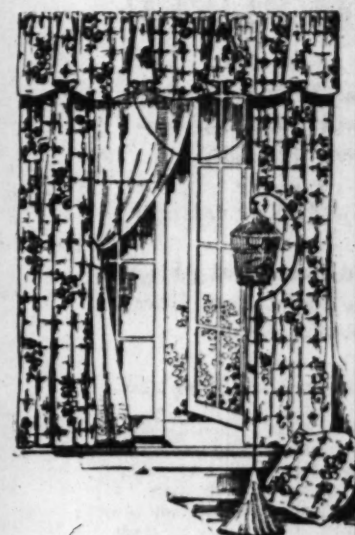
One lot, the yard 19c

One lot, the yard 35c

Draperies Madras for window curtains, practically all colors are here, divided into three lots for this sale.

Anniversary Sale Prices 45c 65c 75c

Curtain and Drapery Shop—Fourth Floor.



Cretonne Covered Sofa Pillows for sun rooms and porches, very attractive shapes and coverings, shown on first floor tables.

Anniversary Sale Price 85c

Curtains for bedrooms, made of Marquise and voile, with Cluny lace and hemstitched edges; colors are white and ecru, 12 patterns to choose from.

Anniversary Sale Price \$1.85

ST. LOUIS
DETROIT

Klines

CINCINNATI
KANSAS CITY

606-608 Washington, Thru to Sixth

Special Purchases Just Received for This Great Featuring of

Spring Coats
\$19.75

Serges Wool Jerseys Poplins
Tricotines Wool Velours
Mixtures

All the new Spring innovations disclosed, such as fancy stitching, silk overcollars, rows of cleverly placed buttons, new belts and fancy buckles.

Capes and Coat Capes
Reflecting Fashion's Latest Decrees
\$27.50 to \$90

Charming effects achieved in preferred fabrics and colorings, affording a satisfying choice to women who follow the mode.



The First Showing of
Silk Suits

\$25 \$35 \$45

Silk Suits that show many delightfully new style features. Models of taffeta, satin, silk crepe, faille, crepe meteor and Khaki Kool, Moon-Glo, Baronette Satin, Roshanara; many hand embroidered in self or contrasting colors.

Special Suit Purchase

Smartest Spring Suits greatly under-priced. Fine serges, gabardines, wool velours, mixtures and checks; scores of styles.

\$25

Attractive Hats
\$5 \$7.50 \$10

—Recent Arrivals

A new display that gives the gratifying assurance of correct style and individual becomingness to all. New flower-trimmed Hats, new Fokes, Mushrooms, side and back roll models; trimmed in the most artistic ways with wings, quills and ribbons.



Fiber Arm Rockers

A large and comfortable Chair for Summer use, in green or brown finish.

Anniversary Sale Price \$3.75

Furniture Shop—Fifth Floor.

"Loktite" Hair Nets

Cap shape; a splendid net, of good quality.

Anniversary Sale Price

Each 10c Dozen \$1.00

Hair Goods Shop—Third Floor

Gold Edge Correspondence Cards

Splendid quality, linen finish, box contains 24 cards and envelopes.

Anniversary Sale Price 25c

Stationery Shop—First Floor.

Inlaid Linoleum

In a splendid selection of new patterns; good quality; regularly \$1.60.

Anniversary Sale Price, sq. yard \$1.10

Linoleum Shop—Fourth Floor.

Dinner Sets of Fine Semi-Porcelain

New French China shape with coin gold band; set consists of 100 pieces.

Anniversary Sale Price \$12.50

China Shop—Fourth Floor.

New Printed Voiles

In neat floral effects, stripes, figures, etc. on white and colored ground, for dresses; in all the wanted shades.

Anniversary Sale Price the yard 15c

Wash Goods Shop—Second Floor.

Channel Bar Bumper,

for automobiles; nickel plated; fits all cars; regularly \$8.00.

Anniversary Sale Price \$4.25

Auto Accessory Shop—First Floor.

All-Linen Bleached Damask

70 inches wide, in pretty floral patterns; buy now as linens are steadily advancing.

Anniversary Sale Price, the yard \$1.75

Linen Shop—Second Floor.

3000 Doz. Pieces of French Val Laces

And round mesh designs; also Cotton Wash Laces; sample pieces from a large importer, priced very special.

Anniversary Sale Price

The yard 5c Dozen 50c

Lace Shop—First Floor.

Rag Rugs

In blue, brown, tan, rose and fancy mixtures; size 27x54 in.; many attractive patterns to select from.

Anniversary Sale Price \$1.05

Rug Shop—Fourth Floor.

Billy Burke Pajamas

for girls; made of flesh-colored mull, with trimmings of light blue mull; sizes 8 to 16 years.

Anniversary Sale Price \$1.95

Lingerie Shop—Third Floor.

Crepe de Chine Dresses

Of all black or all white are shown in the Mourning Shop.

Anniversary Sale Price \$24.75

Mourning Shop—Third Floor.

Envelope Chemises

Of pink crepe de chine, in many pretty styles, trimmed with fancy Val. insertions or dots and insertions.

Anniversary Sale Price \$2.98

Lingerie Shop—Third Floor.

Men's High Grade Shoes

More than a thousand pairs of Oxfords in black and various shades of tan; Shoes formerly priced up to \$9.00 the pair.

Anniversary Sale Price \$6.65

Men's Shoe Shop—Second Floor.

Women's Separate Skirts

For dress and street wear; the newest styles are here in colored plaids and stripes of silk and plain black and blue taffetas.

Anniversary Sale Prices

\$5.95 to \$8.95

Skirt Shop—Third Floor.

Suits for Women and Misses

Smart new models, specially selected for this event; many shades and materials to select from.

Anniversary Sale Prices,

\$29.75 and \$35.00

Women's and Misses' Suit Shop—Third Floor.

Two Extra Special Events in the Basement

An Added Feature Is the Sale of The Neusteter Garment Stock

OF THE LINDELL STORE consisting of Women's and Misses' Coats, Dresses, Waists and Skirts purchased by us and placed on sale in our Basement Shop at Cost Price and Less

Another Is the Purchase of a \$15,000 Stock of Apparel

for women and misses, consisting of Coats, Suits, Dresses and Waists, bought especially for this great Anniversary event and marked for quick selling. A Sale You Should Not Miss

Buy Thrift
Stamps and
Help Win the
War.

Scruggs - Vandervoort - Barney

Olive and Locust from Ninth to Tenth

Buy Thrift
Stamps and
Help Win the
War.

ST. LOUIS STRIKE REVIEW FROM JAN. 1 TO PRESENT

Five, Involving 13,500, Settled;
7700 in Eight Walkouts Not
Yet Ended.

ABOUT 5000 NOW OUT

Labor Officials in Washington
Conferring With Secretary Wil-
son on General Settlement.

St. Louis labor union officials were in conference in Washington today, according to a dispatch, with Secretary of Labor Wilson and officers of the American Federation of Labor, regarding a general settlement of strikes now pending in St. Louis and the prevention of further strikes here for the period of the war.

The conference began yesterday in the office of Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor. Morrison said, after a long session yesterday afternoon, that a final agreement had not been reached, and that further consultation would be necessary.

Joseph Woracek, president of the Central Trades and Labor Union; B. F. Lamb, business agent of the International Association of Machinists, and O. E. Jennings, organizer of the electrical workers, are the St. Louis union officials attending the conference. R. T. Wood of Springfield, president of the Missouri Federation of Labor, is with them.

A tabulation of the labor difficulties in St. Louis since Jan. 1 shows that five strikes, involving 13,500 workers, have been settled, and that 7700 others have taken part in eight strikes which are not yet settled. Of these 7700, some have returned to work, but more than 5000 are believed to be still on strike. Some of the strikes are limited to employees of a single concern, some include several concerns in the same line.

Five controversies have been settled without prolonged strikes, and two are still pending, without settlement thus far, but with the hope that a strike will be avoided.

The tabulation of strikes settled, strikes pending and controversies settled and pending is as follows:

STRIKES SETTLED.
Street Car Men—United Railways Co. conductors and motormen struck Feb. 3 for union recognition and increased wages. About 3000 men were out until settlement brought about by Chamber of Commerce Feb. 8, in which union recognition was granted and wage adjustments promised. Wage negotiations still pending.

Department Store Clerks—Union sales employees of five (later six) department stores struck Feb. 26, demanding union recognition and negotiations for an increased pay scale. More than 2000 struck, but many returned to work before final settlement March 28, which was negotiated by the Rev. Father Dempsey. This settlement permitted them to return to work without prejudice, and to retain union membership, but made no promise as to pay.

Wagner Electric Co.—About 3000 employees of this company, which manufactures six-inch shells, artillery hubs, depth bombs and other war munitions, as well as electrical supplies, walked out March 6 and 7, after discharge of a number of men who had joined Machinists' Union. Strikers later submitted demands for union recognition and wage increases of 40 per cent. Settled March 16 by Maj. W. C. Rogers, U. S. A., company promising to re-employ all and make no discrimination in future against union men, "wage questions to be considered on individual merits."

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.—About 3500 employees struck March 11 for higher wages, shorter working day and union recognition. By settlement brought about by Oscar F. Nelson, Federal conciliator, March 21, they obtained 10 per cent wage increase, in addition to 10 per cent previously offered; reduction of working day from 10 to 9 hours and promise not to discriminate against union members.

Curtis & Co.—More than 200 forge shop employees quit work March 25 and 26, demanding wage increases and an eight-hour day. They returned to work March 29, with assurance of wage increase, and after an appeal to their patriotism.

STRIKES PENDING.
Garment Workers—About 3000 mostly women, employed in factories of six companies, struck March 15 and 16, demanding a closed shop, an eight-hour day and 20 to 40 per cent increases in wages. Federal Conciliator Nelson working on case.

Chemical Workers—Seven hundred of the 1200 employees of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Co. struck March 8, demanding union recognition, wage increases and better working conditions. More than 500 of the 750 employees of the Monsanto Chemical Co. struck March 14, company had offered an increase in pay, but had refused union recognition. Both companies supply medicinal products for United States Army and Red Cross. Three enemy aliens active in the Mallinckrodt strike were interned last week for the period of the war. Many Monsanto employees have returned to work. Maj. Rogers and Conciliator Nelson working on cases.

Cabinet Makers—About 500 cabinet makers, employed by fixture manufacturing concerns, struck April 1 (yesterday), for shortening of working time from 48 to 44 hours a week, and increase of pay from 40 to 48 cents an hour. Men now have eight-hour day and union recognition.

St. Louis Screw Co.—Nearly 1000 employees struck March 20 and 21, at company's two plants, demand-

Principles and Policies of War Labor Program as Drawn Up By Commission

THE program of the United States Government, as to the relations of workers and employers in war industries, was drawn up by a commission of 11, of whom 6 represented labor, 6 represented capital, and William H. Taft and Frank P. Walsh represented the public. The program provides for the appointment of a mediation body, to be known as the National War Labor Board, to deal with controversies in war industries.

The general statement of principles and policies agreed on by the commission of 11, was as follows:

THERE shall be no strikes or lockouts during the war.

The right of workers to organize in trade unions and to bargain collectively, through chosen representatives, is recognized and affirmed.

The right of employers to organize in associations of groups and to bargain collectively, through chosen representatives, is recognized and affirmed.

Employers shall not discharge workers for membership in trade unions, nor for legitimate trade union activities.

The workers, in the exercise of their right to organize, shall not use coercive measures to induce persons to join their organizations, nor to induce employers to bargain or deal therewith.

In establishments where the union shop exists the same shall continue and the union standards as to wages, hours of labor and other conditions of employment shall be maintained.

In establishments where union and nonunion men and women now work together, and the employer meets only with employees or representatives engaged in said establishments, the continuance of such condition shall not be deemed a grievance.

Established safeguards and regulations for the protection of the health and safety of workers shall not be relaxed.

If it shall become necessary to employ women on work ordinarily performed by men, they must be allowed equal pay for equal work and must not be allotted tasks disproportionate to their strength.

THE base eight-hour day is recognized as applying in all cases in which existing law requires it. In all other cases, the question of hours of labor shall be settled with due regard to governmental necessities and the welfare, health and proper comfort of the workers.

The maximum production of all war industries shall be maintained and methods of work and operation on the part of employers or workers which operate to delay or limit production or which have a tendency to artificially increase the cost thereof shall be eliminated.

For the purpose of mobilizing the labor supply with a view to its rapid and effective distribution, a permanent list of the number of skilled and other workers available in different parts of the nation shall be kept on file by the Department of Labor.

In fixing wages, hours and conditions of labor, regard shall always be had to the labor standards, wage scales and other conditions prevailing in the localities affected.

The right of all workers, including common laborers, to a living wage is hereby declared.

In fixing wages, minimum rates of pay shall be established which will insure the subsistence of the worker and his family in health and reasonable comfort.

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In fixing wages, minimum rates of pay shall be established which will insure the subsistence of the worker and his family in health and reasonable comfort.

ter working conditions.
Plumb Tool Co.—About 50 blacksmiths struck March 15, after demand for 20 per cent wage increase was refused. Company makes war supplies. Conciliator Nelson and Patrick F. Gill assigned to case.

CONTOVERSIES SETTLED.
Busch-Sulzer-Diesel Bros. Engine Co.—Controversy with pattern makers settled by Conciliator Gill Feb. 11. Brief cessation of work by some employees. Company makes submarine machinery.

Schluefer Manufacturing Co.—About 200 men locked out for brief period. Company makes tinware and war supplies. Adjustment effected by Gill.

Wabash Railroad—Difficulty with 1500 clerks adjusted Jan. 23, under Gill's supervision.

Woodward & Tiernan Printing Co.—Dispute with book binders, involving about 160, adjusted March 10 by Gill.

Kinloch Telephone Co.—Men demanded wage increase and union recognition.

CONTOVERSIES PENDING.
Hert & Frerichs Chemical Co.—

About 75 employees involved in dispute with company, which makes ammonia for Government. Men persuaded to remain at work pending adjustment, which is in Gill's hands.

Packing Houses—Employees of 16 local concerns demand same wage increases as those awarded in Chicago arbitration case affecting big packing firms. Men at work.

Lady Duff-Gordon Will Sell Thrift Stamps at 80c. Baer & Fuller.

Lady Duff-Gordon, the noted designer and fashion authority, who is appearing in vaudeville this week at the Orpheum Theater, will sell Thrift Stamps on the third floor of the Six, Baer & Fuller store between 1 and 2 p. m. tomorrow. She will be assisted by members of her company.

Lecture by Dr. Whippley.
How the Indians make flint arrow heads and other chipped stone implements will be demonstrated by Dr. H. M. Whippley, in a free illustrated lecture under auspices of the American Institute of Archaeology, at Jefferson Memorial, in Forest Park, at 8:15 p. m. Thursday. Specimens of flint chipping will be pre-

SECRETARY DANIELS GETS PLANS FOR SUPER CANNON

WASHINGTON, April 2 (By A. P.).—Plans for a super cannon, a great gun of long range, possibly similar to the one with which the Germans have been bombarding Paris, have been submitted to Secretary Daniels by naval ordnance experts after months of experiment. It is understood, however, that the report includes a statement that the ordnance officers do not believe the military value of such a weapon would compensate for the time and money which must be spent in perfecting and developing it.

American ordnance officers have been interested in the possibilities of long range guns for the last 10 years. The belief that the "game was not worth the candle," as one officer expressed it, prevented rapid progress, but experiments were not dropped, and since the entrance of the United States into the war added interest has been evidenced in the Navy Department.

HICKORY GARTERS

"FOR YOUR CHILDREN'S SAKE"

Cost no more than ordinary kinds, but they do give longer, more satisfactory service and added comfort. They are guaranteed to satisfy you absolutely—or your money back. Buy a pair and judge.

"Stockings held the HICKORY way—Are stockings held to surely stay."

Chicago A. STEIN & CO. New York

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF PARIS GARTERS

WE carry the largest showing of
Flags in St. Louis. Display one!

In Beautiful Silks Our Supremacy Is Unquestioned!

Remarkable assortments of the wanted silken fabrics you'll find here at all times. A few attractive lots are listed for special attention Wednesday.

- CREPE DE CHINE; 40 inch; rose, pink, shell, white, maize, cadet, navy, gray and black; yard..... **\$1.38**
- ALL-SILK Pongee; 32-inch; natural color; surpassing quality; yard..... **98c**
- WASH Satin; 36-inch; pink and shell; yard..... **\$1.68**
- CHIFFON Taffeta; 36-inch; brown, gray, navy, Copen, wisteria, myrtle; yard..... **\$1.65**
- B LACK Chiffon Taffeta; 36-inch; pure dye; rich, lustrous finish; yard..... **\$1.69**
- NEW Silk Shirting; 32-inch; in a beautiful collection of stylish patterns; yard..... **\$1.28**

(Main Floor—Nugents)

Spring Hats

Regrouped—
Repriced—
\$8.00



You'll find Hats of every sort becoming to misses, young women and matrons. For the most part they are tailored styles for traveling and street wear, but there is a generous number of stunning dress models.

We advise an early selection, for the prettiest styles will go first.

(Second Floor—Nugents)

One Hundred Misses' Dresses

In the Downstairs Store

Models hard to duplicate for
less than \$15.00 to \$20.00

\$11.95



JUST unpacked and shown for the first time tomorrow, a wonderful assortment of new dresses—the same qualities, materials and styles that before Easter sold for a great deal more.

THERE are crisp, summery silk gingham in delightful styles and colorings, rich foulards gracefully draped, clever taffetas with conventional ruffles and folds and the popular Georgeotte and taffeta combinations.

THE majority of styles are for misses and women who like youthful models—others are fashioned for older women—indeed, whatever your preference, you are quite sure to find it here.

(Downstairs)

Tapestry Brussel Rugs

\$21.50

Hartford Carpet Co.'s seamless good quality; neat patterns in medallion, all-over and floral designs; 9x12 ft.

(Third Floor Nugents)

Seconds of 75c Window Shades

39c

Just fifty dozen Oil Opaque Window Shades in an assortment of colors 36 inches wide, 6 feet long, mounted on good quality spring rollers; many in the lot alike. The imperfections are hardly noticeable. Choice, 39c.

(Second Floor Nugents)

Housewares



- Well-made 5-ft. Stepladders, with shelf, strongly braced; Wednesday..... **95c**
- 150 Washbasins, large No. 2 size; best galvanized iron..... **\$1.23**
- 25 Garden Hoes, also combination Hoes and Rakes; long handles..... **14c**
- 100 "Wayne" Cedar Paper Wardrobes..... **79c**
- 150 heavy cast aluminum skillets; family size; dusts and wood handles..... **\$1.49**
- 100 Wool Wall and Ceiling Dusters; washable; long or short handles..... **82c**
- 750 Cedar Floor Sops—clean, dusts and polishes..... **59c**
- 50 Toilet Paper, "Bob White"; 7 rolls for..... **25c**

(Downstairs—Nugents)

Boys' Fast Color Blue Serge Norfolks

\$6.50

Sizes 6 to 12 Only.
This season's style, splendid fitting, well tailored and trimmed. Knickers are fully lined. These are extraordinary qualities. Priced at \$6.50.

Spring Norfolk Suits

\$5.75

New trench models; belted all around with buckles that all the boys like. Full lined and taped seams on knickers that stand hard wear. Smart styles and lots of them in gray, tan, brown and many mixtures. Sizes 6 to 18.

Washable Middy Suits

\$2.95

Brand-new Suits—just arrived. Latest style middy with long or short pants. Fabrics are fast colored in solid shades of white, cadet and green. Sizes 3-4-8.



Hart Schaffner & Marx Men's Clothes

Underprice!

VERY seldom do you read of an underprice occasion in Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes. These are Spring and Summer garments which were made for

B. R. BAKER & CO.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

and were secured by us at very much less than regular price at Underwriters' Auction Sale.

The recent advance in the woolen market is certainly not reflected in the prices quoted for this sale, as the fabrics were contracted for and selected more than a year ago.

- \$25.00 Cravenettes and Topcoats, **\$16.50** (Hart Schaffner & Marx make)
- \$30.00 and \$35.00 Suits, Cravenettes and Topcoats, **\$23.50** (Hart Schaffner & Marx make)
- \$35.00 to \$40.00 Suits, Cravenettes and Topcoats, **\$26.50** (Hart Schaffner & Marx make)

(Third Floor—Nugents)

GROSSMAN QUILTS AS CHAIRMAN OF STATE FOUR MINUTE MEN

Dismissal Had Been Asked for by Missouri Defense Council Because of Court Speech.

E. M. Grossman, of 6323 Clemens avenue, a lawyer, yesterday resigned as chairman of the Four-Minute Men of Missouri. His resignation was asked for last week by officers of the Missouri Council of Defense because of remarks which he made while defending a man arraigned before a United States Commissioner on a charge of disloyalty, March 19.

In a statement given out with his resignation, Grossman said:

"Inasmuch as the State Council of Defense is entrusted with responsibility for the war activities of the State, and inasmuch as the Four-Minute Men are dependent upon the State Council of Defense for financial support, I see it my duty as a loyal American to step aside for the good of the cause."

The Missouri Council of Defense represented that Grossman's usefulness as chairman of the Four-Minute Men was ended. After the demand for his resignation was forwarded to Washington about 60 of the Four-Minute Men met and adopted a resolution expressing their faith in his loyalty and efficiency.

Archbishop Glennon will depart early next week for Washington, D. C., to attend the annual meeting of the board of directors of the Catholic University, April 10, and the yearly conference of the Archbishops of the United States on April 11. He will deliver his monthly sermon at the New Cathedral next Sunday.

Queen Incubators

Hatch Chicks That Live and Grow

SOLD BY
ST. LOUIS SEED CO.
411 Washington Av.

FIVE MILLIONS BOTTLES OF 'POP' TO BE SENT U. S. TROOPS

Shipment to France Will Be Included With 2,500,000 Packages of Canned Fruit and Other Supplies.

NEW YORK, April 2 (By A. P.).—Five million bottles of "pop" will be sent overseas this month to the American soldiers in France, it was reported here today by the Young Men's Christian Association. The soda water will be part of a shipment which will include 10,000,000 sheets of note paper and 5,000,000 envelopes, 2,000,000 pounds of sugar and flour purchased through Federal Food Administrator Hoover, 2,500,000 packages of chewing gum, 200 moving picture machines, 100 talking machines, 2500 phonograph records, and coffee, crackers, condensed milk, shaving sticks and tooth paste.

In May 1,000,000 worth of athletic supplies, 200,000 Testaments and thousands of other books will go forward.

Leffis Bros. & Co. will trust you for a Diamond or Watch. 25 Floor, 308 N. 4th.

YEAR'S RECRUITING FOR REGULAR ARMY GOT 398,105 MEN

Only Eight States Failed to Obtain Allotted Number in Campaign Started April 1, 1917.

MISSOURI ABOVE QUOTA

Was Asked for 6534 and Enlisted 15,214—New York in Lead With 43,438.

WASHINGTON, April 2 (Special).—The year of intensive recruiting for the regular army by voluntary enlistment ended with the close of business at the recruiting offices Saturday. With figures on the last day's enlistment, the showing up to the close of business on Friday brings the total enlisted strength of the regular army to more than 500,000.

The recruiting campaign was begun shortly before the United States entered the war. Recruiting was begun in earnest on April 1, 1917, five days before the declaration of war, and one day prior to President Wilson's appearance before Congress to deliver the address which resulted in that declaration. The regular army then consisted of 121,797 enlisted men, and in order to bring it to full war strength it was necessary to obtain 183,893 additional soldiers for all branches of the service.

So successful have been the efforts of the recruiting officers that they have more than doubled the number of recruits which they started out to get. Including the figures of Friday's enlistments, the number of recruits obtained since April 1, 1917, was 398,105. This figure, added to the enlisted strength on April 1, gives a total of 519,902, but this must be reduced by about 18,000, due to deaths, expiration of enlistments and other losses.

Since the United States entered the war, the President has received authority to organize new units and to enlist men for them within his discretion. This authority has lifted the lid off the prior fixed limit, and recruiting officers are accepting recruits physically and otherwise fit without regard to any set total of strength.

When the recruiting campaign was begun on April 1 each state and the District of Columbia was allotted a certain quota of enlistments based on population and prior enlistments. Only eight states failed to enlist their quotas. Six of them are in the South. Vermont is the only Northern State to fail, lacking 74 to fill its allotment of 710 up to Friday. Wisconsin is the only Western State that had not obtained its quota. It was allotted 4668 and is shy 332.

The other states which have failed to fill the allotted quotas are Arkansas, allotted 3148, lacking 738; Louisiana, allotted 3312, lacking 73; Mississippi, allotted 3634, lacking 1933; North Carolina, allotted 4412, lacking 1469; South Carolina, allotted 3020, lacking 1345, and Virginia, allotted 4122, lacking 1288.

Some of the states have far exceeded their allotments. Pennsylvania, with an allotment of 15,330, has furnished 45,266. New York, with an allotment of 18,226, has furnished 43,438. Illinois has furnished 28,360 on a quota of 11,376. Texas is numerically the banner Southern State, with 11,331 recruits on an allotment of 7792, unless Missouri is classed with the South and gets credit for its showing of 6534 allotted and 15,214 obtained.

Results by States.

The result of the regular army recruiting in other states that went far beyond the number of recruits allotted is shown in the following table:

State	Enlistments
California	17,015
Connecticut	4,946
District of Columbia	1,405
Florida	3,315
Georgia	7,672
Illinois	28,360
Indiana	15,264
Iowa	12,163
Massachusetts	10,127
Michigan	17,739
Minnesota	8,507
Montana	5,912
Nebraska	8,156
Nevada	3,537
Nebraska	10,026
Ohio	19,707
Oregon	6,530
Utah	4,150
Wyoming	1,310

On April 1, 1917, the total strength of all the army was as follows: Regular army—Officers, 5791; enlisted men, 121,797. National Guard in Federal service—Officers, 3733; enlisted men, 76,713. Regular army reserve—Officers, 2573 (including members of Officers' Reserve Corps not of regular service); enlisted men, 4000. Total officers, 12,097; enlisted men, 202,510; grand total, 214,607.

The approximate strength of the army of the United States as shown in figures reported in the office of the Adjutant-General on March 23 was as follows:

The approximate strength of the army of the United States as shown by figures prepared in the office of the Adjutant-General on March 23 was as follows:

Officers	Enlisted Men
Regular army	11,006
National Guard	501,213
Reserve Corps	410,652
National Army	78,250
	515,964

Totals, 1,277,112 1,506,084

Officers of the National Army are included in those listed as Reserve Corps officers.

This is Cabbage Week. Cabbage Plants in each. Grimm & Gory—ADV.

Mrs. Albert T. Kelley Jr. Dies.

Mrs. Albert T. Kelley Jr., 35 years old, daughter of Mrs. Isabel M. Lucas and the late J. B. C. Lucas, died from cancer at the Westmoreland Hotel last night after an illness of several months.

Filling Station Safe Robbed.

When employees went to the Standard Oil filling station at Nineteenth and Chestnut streets this morning they found the safe had been forced open by robbers and its doors removed from the hinges. About \$40 was stolen.

HAROLD'S
712 WASHINGTON AV.

PRICES SACRIFICED—AFTER-EASTER SALE OF

COATS & SUITS

\$18.50 Shepherd Checked Suits... \$9.98
\$17.50 Paisley Lined Suits... \$9.98
\$18.50 Champagne Velour Coats... \$9.98
\$18.50 High-Waisted Coats... \$9.98
\$18.50 Brocade Wool Coats... \$9.98

(We urge you to attend this sale as early Wednesday as you possibly can. These wonderful values will not last long at these prices.)

\$23.75 Silk Taffeta Suits... \$14.98
\$24.75 Wool Poplin Suits... \$14.98
\$23.75 Half Silk-Lined Coats... \$14.98
\$25.00 New Delhi Cloth Coats... \$14.98
\$23.75 Finest Silk Coats... \$14.98

Tomorrow—Wednesday—a Great Purchase of **SILK DRESSES**

These Dresses are worth \$15, \$20, \$25 and up to \$27.50. \$8.98 and \$13.98

Size for Juniors \$12.50 to \$15.00
Size for Misses \$15.00 to \$17.50
Size for Women \$17.50 to \$25.00

HERE'S the greatest Dress sale this store has ever held. Think of it—beaded Georgette crepes—finest crepe de chine—pussy willow taffetas—crepe metors—silk messaline and other expensive dresses—in over 100 different styles and colors—in this sale tomorrow at \$8.98 and \$13.98.

SHINOLA

AMERICA'S HOME SHOE POLISH

Won't Rub Off!

Shinola never soils garments—sheds moisture and preserves all leathers. For convenience, get this handy **SHINOLA HOME SET**

This substantial dauber and polisher makes shining quick, easy and economical.

Ask Nearest Store
BLACK TAN WHITE

HOME SET

Man Breaks Show Window in Fall.

Richard J. Carter, 29 years old, of 4223 Peck street, slipped and fell on the face and hands.

8th and Locust

to

Thrift Days

at the

Mercantile Trust Co.

The first five days of

April

are Thrift Days

Open Your Mercantile Savings Account on or before April 5; it will draw interest from April 1.

Open Monday Evenings Until 6:30

Savings Accounts can be opened and deposits made by mail.

St. Charles

CATARRH VANISHES

Here Is One Treatment That All Sufferers Can Rely Upon.

I want you to drive catarrh and all its disgusting symptoms from your system in the shortest possible time. Go to your druggist and ask for a Hyomel out-still today.

Breathe Hyomel and it will rid you of catarrh; it gives such quick relief that all who use it for the first time are astonished.

Hyomel is a pure, pleasant antiseptic, which is breathed into the lungs over the inflamed membrane. It kills the catarrh germs, soothes the sore spots and heals all inflammation.

Don't suffer another day with catarrh. It is so dangerous and often ends in consumption. Start the Hyomel treatment today. It stops stomach, duodenal, urethra or dothches; just breathe it—then a cure.

Monday will be your busy day, if you advertise for employees, rooms, board, dwellings, business property, real estate or anything else, in the Sunday Post-Dispatch Big Real Estate and Want Directories. Try it!

Garland's

Wednesday—The Season's Greatest

SALE OF INDIVIDUALIZED SUITS

\$25 \$29.50 \$39.50 \$45

Never Such Supreme Values.

Styles for Misses and Women

Spring's supreme display of tailored and dressy suits. More models, more patterns and colorings than in any previous showing. Styles not seen elsewhere, in Tricotines, Poiret Twills, Wool Jerseys, Poplins, Serges.

Every jaunty style of pony, Peplum or plain tailored jackets—aristocratic, slender silhouettes with chic conservative skirts. Many have waistcoats in contrasting material and color. Trimmings include fancy braiding and novelty buttons. \$25, \$29.50, \$39.50, \$45.

Special at \$13.95 Smart Suits

Values up to \$20.00

We didn't forget the woman who must restrict herself to \$20.00 (or less if she can get a good suit), and these suits are the equal of most \$20 suits in value, in style, quality and tailoring. Navy and black serge and wool poplin and a few checks.

Voile Blouses

Special Tuesday \$1.00

Fashioned of sheer voile, some are daintily tucked, and have large novelty collar of organdie, embroidered and with lace edging. Other styles are variously color trimmed.

Sport Skirts

\$10, \$15 to \$29.50

Baronette and wash satins; also the new trocadero silk, soft and light as a feather. Colors are light pink, pale blue, salmon and bronze. Novelty patterns are included.

Blue Serge Suit, banding of wide braid, silk pongee. Collar and vest, \$45.00.

Blue Serge Suit, white silk collar, \$25.00.

THOMAS W. GARLAND 409-11-13 Broadway

30¢ DAY

You Must Call in Person for These Items, None Sent C. O. D.

No Phone or Mail Orders Taken.

ST. LOUIS BARGAIN CENTER

Jenny & Gentles

BROADWAY & MORGAN ST.

85c Lace Curtains

Nottingham Lace
C. O. T. line,
5 1/2 yards long,
Per Pair. **50c**

4 Yards 20c Curtain

White and ecru;
36 in. wide
4 yards... **50c**

Men's 79c Athletic Union Suits

Special Wednesday... **50c**

2-39c Union Suits

Women's ribbed Union Suits; regular 39c value, 2 for... **50c**

2 Yards 39c Madras

The very finest quality shirting madras, 2 yards... **50c**

2-39c Aprons

Made of genuine Amoskeag Ging-ham, 2 for... **50c**

75c Cork Linoleum

In large variety of patterns, such as herringbone, fancy block or tile effects; sq. yd. **50c**

2 Yards 35c Ribbons

Wide, all-silk taffeta, moire, satin and black ribbons, 2 yards... **50c**

98c Georgine Crepe

Yard wide; silk and linen; colors: gray, green, navy blue and black; yard... **50c**

4 Pairs 19c Hose

Men's, women's and children's; 19c value, 4 pairs... **50c**

2 Yards 39c Poplin

Silk spotted Poplins; in golden brown, 2 yards... **50c**

69c Petticoats

Seersucker gingham Petticoats; 69c value, for... **50c**

3-25c Towels

Heavy hemmed huck Towels, extra size, 19x38... 3 for... **50c**

4 Yards 18c Sheeting

40-inch Unbleached Sheeting, short remnants; 4 yards... **50c**

Boys' \$1.00 Waists

Pretty patterns, of percale, madras and gingham; sizes 8 to 16... **50c**

79c Men's and Boys' Caps

Plain worsted materials and fancy plaids. **50c**

12 Spools J. & P. Coats' Thread

Ball numbers: 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30; 12 spools... **50c**

69c Silk Pongee

Yard wide; all the best leading shades; per yard... **50c**

4 Women's 19c Vests

Women's ribbed Vests; 19c quality, 4 for... **50c**

2 Yards 35c Sateen

Colored lining sateens; yard wide; special, 2 yards... **50c**

3-45c Creepers

Children's Sanitary Creepers; sizes to 3 yrs., 3 for... **50c**

4-18c Towels

Hemmed huck Towels, size 18x34, 4 for... **50c**

14 Rolls Toilet Paper

Large rolls; high-grade Paper; 14 rolls... **50c**

69c Check Suiting

Yard wide; 8 shepherds checks; navy, blue, green, red, yellow, black; 69c value, per yard... **50c**

79c Silk Hose

Men's and women's silk; regular 79c value; per pair... **50c**

2 Yards 39c Tissue

Gingham; 38 in. wide; special, 2 yards... **50c**

\$10.98 New Coats Reduced

For Wednesday's \$7.98 Selling to...

Women's and Misses' smart new Spring Coats; come in many different styles of black or navy and two-tone plaids and fancy checks. Truly a wonderful lot of coats for so low a price.

\$1.50 Gingham Dresses

Sizes 6 to 14 **\$1.00**

Cleverly designed Girls' Dresses in various styles of gingham, in stripes and plaids; all pretty colors; sizes 6 to 14 years.

Women's \$2.50 & \$3 Low Shoes, \$1.49

1000 pairs of Women's Patent and Pull Low Shoes in pump, strap and Mary Jane styles; high or low heels; Wednesday at **\$1.49**

Misses' and Children's White Canvas English Lace Shoes and Patent and Dull Button and Lace Shoes, also Patent Mary Jane Slippers; sizes 11 1/2 to 2, \$1.69; sizes 8 1/2 to 11, \$1.49

Armstrong's Linoleums

Made for Every Room in the House

Armstrong's four-yard-wide Genuine Cork Linoleum; known as the very best, that is next to the inside; a high grade, regular \$1.10 quality; square yard... **69c**

Bird & Sons' Neponset Brand—A high-grade waterproof floor covering; many pretty patterns for selection; per square yard... **49c**

Ringsville's Felt Linoleum—Choice patterns; two yards wide; cut from roll; regular 55c quality; sq. yd. **39c**

Distillery to Become Feed Mill.
HAMMOND, Ind., April 2 (By A. P.).—Transfer of the Hammond Distillery, one of the largest in the Six-

Internal Revenue District, into a feed mill, has begun. As a distillery it had been paying more than \$12,000,000 annually in revenue taxes.

MONEY IN YOUR POCKET IS MONEY HALF-SPENT

When it comes to the good it will finally do you, a dollar in your Savings Account is worth two in your pocket.

Money in your pocket will be spent on the spur of the moment—often foolishly, but money in your Savings Account will stay there until you really need it, and it will be growing all the time.

You can start a Savings Account with this strong bank with any amount from a dollar up.

Do it today—why postpone success?

THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN ST. LOUIS

Corner Broadway and Olive.

Germany's Paper Money Supply Multiplied 7 Times Since Empire Entered War

Only \$700,000,000 When Conflict Began, It Has Reached the Staggering Total of \$4,800,000,000 or \$70 Per Capita—Mark Has Depreciated 50 Per Cent.

This is the 17th of a series of articles, detailing the results of an exhaustive inquiry by Post-Dispatch and New York World correspondents within and without the German empire to ascertain the status of German power and resources today. An installment of this report is being published daily.

By CYRIL BROWN,
A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch and New York World.
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STOCKHOLM, March 1. THE beginning of 1918 marks a milestone in the era of high prices in Germany—a new climax in the depreciation of German money. The significant feature is the rapidly accelerated sharp upward movement of the price curve since America's entry into the war as compared with the gradual, war-normal rise of price in the early part of the war; while state control, unable to keep the lid down by officially sitting on it—such is the present cumulative eruptive force of rising prices—is still ineffectually grappling with the problem, though employing every old and new device of expediency and ineffectual financial strategy.

Prices up 50 to 500 Per Cent. Caught early in the war in the vicious circle of progressive shortage of raw materials and exhaustion of finished stocks, resulting in steadily increasing prices, increasing labor shortage and cost of living resulting in increased cost of labor, the latter in turn again serving to boost the price of raw materials and finished products, Germany has become more and more involved in what today must be regarded as a vicious price spiral.

Most price increases of less than 100 per cent, are artificial, while those ranging much above 100 per cent must be characterized as isolated abnormalities; neither affords a true gauge of changing conditions. Ignoring the high and low extremes, the average increase in prices since the war began, up to Jan. 1, 1918, has been slightly more than 100 per cent.

Analysis of the revolutionary price movement reveals a complicated state of financial affairs. Quite apart from the inevitable, vicious circle of progressively exhausted old stocks, labor and material shortages and concentration of insatiable military demand on a limited field of supply, the sharply accelerated price curve is intimately connected with the tremendous inflation and consequent depreciation of the currency, the fall of mark exchange, and with the starting shift in the distribution of paper wealth—away from the middle classes and toward the opposite poles, the poor and the rich.

Patently Built System Wrecked. No attempt is made in Germany to deny the startling extent of existing inflation. This has been called, with a touch of sad humor, "the Age of Paper," and even German financial experts have characterized prevailing conditions as a "papierwirtschaft" (paper economy) of the worst sort. The monetary system built up through decades has been wrecked by the war.

Never before, certainly at no time during the war, have the German people had so much money as they have today. Pockets are bulging with paper, savings banks with deposits. It is a boom period of unprecedented prosperity. Wages in the war industries—and few surviving industries in Germany are not, directly or indirectly, war industries—have leaped to four times the peace scale. The State pumps out paper money like water in pensions and subsidies to soldiers' families. Paper money pours home from all fronts. The agrarians, junkers and small tradesmen who have liquidated their stocks are unable to lay in new, and are left holding the paper proceeds. These, too, never had so much ready money in their lives. Nor was big business ever so flush with paper.

Stampede to Banks. Not only has everybody money, but everybody is spending it; the rate of circulation is increasingly accelerated. And still it can't be spent fast enough; there is a veritable stampede to the banks and the savings banks and money markets are swamped with new accounts. In December the Berlin savings banks issued 19,000 books to new depositors, and the stream of depositors in the early days of 1918 is estimated at four times the normal. The number of deposits frequently exceeded 15,000 in a single day, the average daily deposits aggregating close to \$500,000.

The savings banks, which used to close at 2 p. m., keep open until 5, and eager and angry depositors have had to be turned away, not infrequently with some brusqueness.

The commercial banks, the giant banks of the Money Trust, well fed by public and war profiteers alike, show dizzy deposits, \$2,000,000,000 as against \$300,000,000 at the beginning of the war.

Tremendous Inflation. The abnormal inflation can hardly be pictured with bare figures. The total amount of German paper money in circulation on Jan. 1, 1918, was 19,177,000,000 marks (\$4,800,000,000), a per capita average of \$70.

The inflation significance of these figures is heightened by bearing in mind that the German people were not educated to paper money. They clung with innate Teuton stubbornness to hard money, especially gold. The total amount of German paper money in circulation at the outbreak of the war was only \$700,000,000 and of gold, in circulation or hiding, \$600,000,000. The practical pa-

triotism of the German people has enabled the Reichsbank to absorb almost the last particle of the peace time gold supply. When the war began \$1,300,000,000, paper and gold, fully covered the major monetary requirements of the German nation, as against \$4,800,000,000, all paper, Jan. 1, 1918. The total currency has expanded nearly 250 per cent to date; the expansion of the paper circulation alone is over 600 per cent.

And these figures do not give the full measure of actual inflation, for war conditions and the "pay by check" propaganda have succeeded to a considerable extent in wearing wide circles of the German people who never had a bank account before or who never used it for active checking purposes from the provincial and antiquated cash payment habit, so that the normal monetary needs of the German people are appreciatively less in 1918 than at the outbreak of the war.

German financial specialists say the phenomenal inflation becomes more and more thought-provoking; yet there is no reason to believe that it has passed the climax or that the paper bubble will not continue to expand, until with prices continue rapidly to rise, and somewhat less rapidly the purchasing power of money declines. Conservatively estimated 50 per cent in Germany.

Decline of the Mark. The rise in prices has been stimulated by the fall of mark exchange—distinctly a symptom of weakness in Germany's general financial position; fall of mark exchange due in first line to Germany's increasingly unfavorable foreign trade balance, somewhat speculation in exchange.

Continued on Next Page.

Former United States Senator Towne Recommends Nuxated Ion

To All Who Feel the Need of Renewed Energy Says That Henceforth He Shall Not Be Without It.

Probably no remedy has ever met with more phenomenal success than Nuxated Ion—Over three million people actually are taking it in this country alone, to say nothing of the vast number who are using it in France, England, South America and other countries. It is endorsed and used by the President of the United States, the Vice-President, the Speaker of the House, and the Members of Congress; it is the favorite of the most prominent physicians, and is recommended by the most eminent health authorities. Dr. A. J. Newman, late Police Surgeon of the City of Chicago, and former House Surgeon, says: "I have been connected with well-known hospitals, and have prescribed Nuxated Ion for many years. I have seen it cure many cases of indigestion, nervousness, and general debility. It is a most valuable remedy, and I have never known it fail." Dr. R. Kerr, of Chicago, says: "I have prescribed Nuxated Ion for many years, and have seen it cure many cases of indigestion, nervousness, and general debility. It is a most valuable remedy, and I have never known it fail." Dr. R. Kerr, of Chicago, says: "I have prescribed Nuxated Ion for many years, and have seen it cure many cases of indigestion, nervousness, and general debility. It is a most valuable remedy, and I have never known it fail."

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TOBACCO HABIT



Easily Conquered in 3 Days

Picture No. 1—Shows how tobacco has wrecked a man's career. It has become nervous, dyspeptic and irritable; he cannot sleep well, has lost his energy and ambition. No. 2—The doctor says: "You must quit this habit at once, or it will do you very little good, unless you stop taking yourself up with tobacco." No. 3—A man in a state of another collapse. No. 4—His wife advises him to quit. No. 5—He writes for a book titled "How to Quit Tobacco." No. 6—Being convinced by the evidence of the book, he has ordered a remedy which is his last step toward freedom. No. 7—His long struggle is over; he is cured. No. 8—He is feeling much better; his energy and ambition are returning. No. 9—Surprising improvement; all craving gone, filled with new courage and backed by good health. No. 10—His wife is proud of him. No. 11—He is feeling much better; his energy and ambition are returning. No. 12—He is feeling much better; his energy and ambition are returning. 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FOR CONSTITUTION
have stood the test of time. Purely vegetable. Wonderfully quick to banish biliousness, headache, indigestion and to clear up a bad complexion.

PALE FACES
Generally indicate a lack of iron in the blood. Carter's Iron Pills will help this condition.

Animals and pets of all kinds are bought and sold through the POST-DISPATCH want columns.

Fall Down Stairway Fatal.
Jacob Volker, 76 years old, of 1825 South Eighteenth street, died at the city hospital at 7 a. m. today from injuries suffered in a fall down a stairway in his home on March 21.

CARELESS USE OF SOAP SPOILS THE HAIR

Soap should be used very carefully if you want to keep your hair looking its best. Most soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and ruins it.

The best thing for steady use is just ordinary mild coconut oil (which is pure and greaseless), and is better than the most expensive soap or anything else you can use.

One or two teaspoonfuls will cleanse the hair and scalp thoroughly. Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in. It makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, which rinses out easily, removing every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff and excessive oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves the scalp soft, and the hair fine and silky, bright, lustrous, fluffy and easy to manage.

You can get mild coconut oil at any pharmacy, it's very cheap, and a few ounces will supply every member of the family for months.—ADV

GERMANY'S PAPE MONEY MULTIPLIED 7 TIMES SINCE WAR

Continued From Front Page.

at home and in neutral countries, to neutral venality in taking a mean advantage of German and death necessity, and possibly, charged by Germans, to permissible "machinations of enemy powers" intended directly or indirectly to depreciate the imperial mark in the light of neutral; unfavorable foreign trade balance due in turn to the British blockade cutting off Germany's overseas exports. Germany's physical necessity of limiting exports to gain neutral markets and venal neutral practice of charging all that the German traffic would bear—a small but peculiar vicious circle, while imperial financial strategy has evertheless succeeded in checking by combination of ruthless measures.

The suggestive fall of the price of official Berlin quotations:

	100	100	100
Dutch	100	100	100
French	100	100	100
Swiss	100	100	100
Jan. 14, 1914 (peace)	100	100	100
Jan. 20, 1918	226.25	8.75	197.62
End. Dec. 1918	229	8.75	117

Doing little or nothing to check inflation and depreciation of the mark at home, financial strategy has devoted its defensive, and latterly its offensive, talents almost exclusively to stemming the retreat of mark exchange. The Field Marshal of Finance whose genius is generally credited with having won at least a partial victory on the hard battle field of foreign exchange, is the President of the Reichsbank, Von Havenstein. The sensitive barometer of the Danish crown (26 cents) the 27 galle the German mark normally being worth about 25 cents.

Limitation of Imports. The ruinous price-boosting competition of German importers in the open neutral markets has been ruthlessly suppressed by granting import monopolies to war companies, notably the Central Purchasing Co., covering all important commodities. All other importations are subject to the formal sanction of the Imperial Commissioner for Exports and Imports, who passes on the necessity of the projected transaction, prices and terms. Further there are rigid prohibitions against importing luxuries—the list having been gradually extended to shut out all commodities not absolutely necessary, while the export of dispensable goods is encouraged to the limit of available transportation. Yet these palliative measures proved insufficient to check the fall of the mark.

To this end, all transactions in foreign exchange in Germany are under rigid state control. There is no longer an open market for foreign exchange. The free competition of banks, brokers and speculators has been eliminated. Since Jan. 29, 1918, the entire foreign exchange business has been monopolized by a close group, consisting of a small number of leading banks and private banking houses under the supervision of the Reichsbank. All other banks and banking houses and foreign exchange brokers are permitted to play only the role of agent on a commission basis between the public and business world and the privileged banks.

Through this convenient apparatus the state can directly influence the foreign trade balance by refusing the means of payment for all but indispensable neutral imports. It can also do a little speculation in foreign exchange on its own account always on an "even" supporting the mark, whereas ever the most patriotic German speculator, left uncontrolled, would wink at patriotism if he could make a profit by "bearing" the mark.

Stringent regulations have been enforced to prevent minor leaks. Travelers are forbidden to take more than 200 marks in German money out of the country; gold, of course, is absolutely embargoed. Travelers may not take more than 1000 marks in foreign money out of the country. Even small remittances to neutral countries require the permission of the authorities.

State control does not end here. It has gone a step further than granting or refusing foreign exchange in payment of imports. It now encourages German business to close its neutral deals on the basis of settlement by promissory notes payable six months after the war ends and made attractive to neutrals by bearing interest up to 8 per cent, the state carrying the burden of excess interest and standing back of the notes. Further, it has decreed that all export business must be one on a basis of payment in money of the neutral country to which German goods are imported. Effect of "Bier" Enteric W.

State confiscation of foreign securities held in German hands, the rushing of several billions of marks' worth of foreign securities into the neutral money markets as reserves by the Reichsbank, had steadied the mark still further when America's entry into the war wrested seeming victory from the Reichsbank. America's entry in addition to the incalculable effect on the susceptible neutral nerves, prevented the further wholesale export and realization of American securities. The resultant terrific price of mark exchange is indicated by the fact that immediately before America's entry 100 Danish kroner could be bought in Berlin for 170.25 marks; seven months later they cost 230.25 marks.

While Germany's need of neutral imports is no greater today than it has been all through the war, the vital needs of the nearby neutrals which can be satisfied only by Germany's exports have increased, until today Germany holds the whip hand in all economic agreements. The unfavorable trade balance is still further reduced by beating down the prices for neutral raw materials and foodstuffs, by screwing up the prices for Germany's exportable mass products.

The new credit agreements, running for six months and first tried on the Swiss Government, subsequently entered into with Holland and Denmark, have as a basis the increased fixed prices, in neutral currency, for the allotment of mass products such as coal, iron, potash. The money value of Germany's compensation imports of foodstuffs and raw materials being invariably greater, however, the remaining unfavorable trade balance is wiped out by a loan from the neutral to Germany. Offensive economic-financial strategy and peace negotiations with Bolshevik Russia have more than wiped out the moral-financial effect of America's entry as registered by the foreign exchange barometer; the mark stands higher at the beginning of 1918 than on the eve of America's entry. For this modest victory, however, the Reichsbank has had to pay a heavy toll in gold. From Aug. 1, 1914, until Jan. 1, 1918, 1,500,000,000 marks in gold has been exported; and it is certain that the export of gold must be continued if the mark is not to relapse into its old falling habits.

Just South of Busy Bee
Myles
413 N. 7TH ST.
Bet. Locust & St. Charles St.

200 Stunning
\$7.50 & \$10 Hats

On Special
Sale Wednesday

\$5
At

Too Many Hats Cause These Drastic Reductions.

CHARACTERISTIC with our "value-giving policy," we have marked down for Wednesday about 200 charming Hats from our higher-priced lines—we have too many hats and must effect a speedy disposal. Values are very exceptional—come early.

Sale 8:30 A. M. Wednesday

After Your Child is 3 Years Old
The sweet liquid laxatives on the market are prepared especially for infants and after a child reaches the age of two or three years it needs something stronger than the weak syrup laxatives now on the market.
LAX-FOS WITH PEPSIN fills this long-felt want. It regulates the bowels without griping or disturbing the stomach. A Liquid Digestive Laxative. Pleasant to Take

LAX-FOS WITH PEPSIN
Really Acts On The Liver
One of the principal ingredients in LAX-FOS WITH PEPSIN is an Extract of May Apple Root. Any physician will tell you that the medicinal properties of May Apple Root is the only vegetable known to Medical Science that acts on the liver very much like Calomel without the nauseating effect of Calomel or risk of salivation. Therefore the May Apple Root Extract in this palatable liquid makes it good for any of the family who are bilious.
Good for the Child, good for the Mother, good for the Household. 50c per bottle.
LAX-FOS WITH PEPSIN is made and recommended to the public by PARIS MEDICINE CO., Manufacturers of LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE AND GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC, St. Louis, Mo.



The DEVON
In Nut Brown, Tan, Black Calf and Cherry Tan. Purest Expression of Masculine Style and Comfort—Will Out-wear Your Highest Expectations.

Priced to Suit Careful Buyers

The Walk-Over Oxford you can wear to work or to make an evening call. Built on an English last, its broad heel gives you ease, its pointed toe style. In black calf, at the special price of **\$6.00**

Nut Brown at \$5.00—Cherry Tan at \$6.50 to \$8.00

Walk-Over Shoe Store for Men
612 Olive Street

Mail Orders Shipped Promptly the Day Received!

Sell USED Automobiles and ACCESSORIES

Through
Post-Dispatch "Wants"
Count of Automobile Want Ads Printed last Sunday:

Post-Dispatch..... 610
Globe-Democrat and Republic combined..... 252

358 More Automobile Want Ads appeared in the Post-Dispatch alone than were printed by the TWO other St. Louis Sunday newspapers combined!

Post-Dispatch Gain
Over the Corresponding Sunday Last Year
111 Classified Automobile Ads

TRY A THREE-TIME AD—Costs less, produces more, seldom fails to satisfy. CALL at this office, at your druggist's, over your phone, or mail your ad.

LAMB STAMPS

Special Announcement to Holders of LAMB STAMPS:

THE KROGER GROCERY & BAKING CO. will redeem all outstanding LAMB STAMPS at its Downtown Store,

811 N. SIXTH ST.
Full Books or Part Books will be Redeemed.

KROGER GROCERY & BAKING CO.

Omnipresent

When the U-53 showed one morning in an astounded Newport—
When Kerensky of Russia was suddenly forced to pack his bag and go—
When Halifax Harbor exploded into the air—
Who was there, eternally on the job—to give the news to the world?
The Associated Press

News has neither time nor place.
And the Associated Press has neither boundary nor office hours.
It is easy to get some news. But to get all the news, all the time, from all the world—that is a record which belongs exclusively to

The Associated Press
It Knows

The POST-DISPATCH is the only St. Louis evening newspaper with complete Associated Press service.

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Irwin's
509 WASHINGTON AVE.

After-Easter SALE of Low-Priced Suits

Irwin's LOWEST-in-the-City prices are of even more importance during this special after-Easter Sale. Many new styles are being shown for the first time—tailored, semi-tailored, flared, double-breasted peplums, vestees and braided effects; of serge, poplin, Poiret twills, gabardine and shepherd checks.

\$15
\$17.50
\$20
\$25

MAY, STERN & CO.
Corner Twelfth and Olive Sts.

[illegible]

AUTOMOBILES

Sold upon 10% line: minimum \$50. Discount 1% per line on three or more insertions.

FOR HIRE

FOR HIRE—Luxurious limousines and touring cars. Call: Delmar 1233, Forest 7253. (ch)

FOR HIRE—Chalmers limousines and touring cars. Call: Delmar 1233, Forest 4070. (ch)

OK HIRE—Ford touring sedan, trucks, and cars. Call: Delmar 1233. (ch)

FOR HIRE—Fords, touring and limousines. Call: St. Forest 1565; Delmar 2172. (ch)

FOR HIRE—Ford cars, touring and trucks, per hour. At Garage and Service Co. Call: Delmar 1233. (ch)

FOR LIMOUSINE—For Hire: King's Highway Service call \$1.25. Delmar 537 and Forest 61. (ch)

FOR HIRE—One 3-ton truck, by day contract; call East 230 or St. Clair 1552. (ch)

FOR SERVICE—LADY CHAUFFEUR, Miss Helen Robbins, University Apartments, 1205 Delmar, Delmar 1606. Specialty in drill or parties. (ch)

WANTED

AUTOMOBILES Wtd.—A better cash price for your car. Olive 5640; Central 119. (4)

AUTOMOBILE Wtd.—For cash. In exchange for painting and paper hanging. (ch)

AUTOMOBILES Wtd.—\$5,000 at once. Condition no object; pay cash. 3620 S. Jefferson. (ch)

AUTOMOBILE Wtd.—Light roadster or 2-door sedan; must be in A1 condition; \$2,000 cash. 1001 S. 10th. (ch)

AUTOMOBILE Wtd.—(4) cars unincumbered. For cash. No automobile. Box 1588, Post-Dispatch. (ch)

AUTOMOBILE Wtd.—Good second hand; must be good standard with latest improvements. \$1,000 cash. (ch)

LOX-W-213. Post-Dipatch. (e)
 W-14. State model and price, will pay cash.
 LOX-W-19. Post-Dipatch. (e)
 RIDE BODY W-L-Touring. Phone Bridge
 124. (e)
 RIDE W-L-Of all kinds. Condition as ob-
 served. Call for price paid. American
 Salvage Co. 124. Jefferson. (e)
 CENT cash prices paid for all automobiles.
 NY located. Central 8341. (e)
 NY loaned on automobiles; no mortgage.
 NY located. Central 8341. (e)
 NY loaned on automobiles; no securities
 required. Call afternoons Olive 5772. (e)

CHASSES
 S-1875-For sale; good condition; ex-
 cellent for spectator. \$100 cash. Forest 622. (e)

COUPES
 CH-LANG-For sale; electric 5-passen-
 ger coupe; this car in excellent shape and
 condition; the appearance is that of a
 good stock; car can be bought
 big bargain. MR. MUEHLER.
 1335 Locust. (e)
 HOMONT-1008-CENTRAL.

ROADSTERS
 ERSON-For sale; late 1917 chummy
 roadster; excellent condition; \$1460. 2053
 25th. Central. (e)
 L-ROADSTER-For sale; late model, in
 excellent condition. Call for price.
 Eystone Garage, west side of Hamilton
 bridge. (e)
 MOBILE-For sale; roadster. Call the
 Eystone Garage, west side of Hamilton
 bridge. (e)
 DEBAKER-For sale; 1916 roadster; re-
 pairer; good rubber around;
 MR. Mueller, 1335 Locust. (e)
 CENTRAL. (e)

POSTERS
 D-1875-For sale; good mechanical con-
 dition. Bought from sacrifice at 20
 11th. Central 2508. (e)
 D-1875-For sale; good mechanical con-
 dition. Bought from sacrifice at 20
 11th. Central 2508. (e)
 D-1875-For sale; good mechanical con-
 dition. Bought from sacrifice at 20
 11th. Central 2508. (e)

FORD ROADSTERS

FOUND in good condition, from \$250.
O. RIEFLING-VIGAR, Ford Dealers
2283 S. Jefferson av. (#16)

SEAGOS

For sale; sedan; 1918 model; damped March 1919; only two days' house starter; aluminum running gear; engine like new; wheels like new; Jagged tires; absolutely brand new 3500 Olive (#6)

TOURING CARS

MRRR—For sale, late 1917, 8-cylinder touring car like new, 3500 Olive (#1)
MERRS—For sale, 1917 little, 5-passenger roadster, good bargain; can be had in Westminster Gardens (#2)
MRRR—For sale, 1914 touring car, full condition; engine just overhauled; will exchange for smaller car. (#22)

—For sale, touring car, 1918 model; very little wear, 3500 Olive at (#1)
—For sale, touring car, 1915; in good shape, 3024 Easton. (#1)

—For sale, touring car, 1918 model; very little wear, 3500 Easton. (#1)
—For sale, touring car, 1918; used very few miles, 2631 Easton. (#1)

—For sale, 1918 touring; used 30 days; or terms. Post-Drive. (#57)

—For sale, touring car, 1914; recently overhauled and painted; leaving for bargain, 3500 Lenox. (#10)

—For sale, touring car, 1914; recently overhauled; cheap, 1525 Lewis av., Wellington. (#1)

ESN.—For sale, 5-passenger 1916 model, slightly overhauled and repainted. \$500. Market price \$1000. Bargain! See monthly Sun Mr. Farrell, 3191 Lombard.

ESN.—For sale, 7-passenger, 1917 model, used, demonstrator run only 1796 miles, excellent condition. Call 1212. (#1)

[illegible]

Former Grand Duke Imprisoned.
LONDON, April 2 (By A. P.).—Former Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich, brother of the former Emperor, has been arrested and imprisoned at Perm, by order of the Perm Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Petrograd.

MANUFACTURERS!
THE GOLDEN ARROW MAIL ORDER
(preparing for next issue)
Offers the essential connection between the consumer and manufacturer and eliminates the question of agents, salesmen, etc. Issued quarterly. Write for particulars.
Y. L. CRECHOT & CO.,
Home-Desk Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

Son-in-Law of Diaz Dies.
NEW YORK, April 2 (By A. P.).—Senor Don Ygnacio de la Toren, son-in-law of the late Porfirio Diaz, once President of Mexico, died here after an operation. He was a former deputy to the Mexican Parliament and a large grower of corn and sugar cane.

Exclusive Styles in Ladies' Sport Hats and SUMMER FURS.
Kessler's
511 Olive St.

Health Commissioner Ill.
Health Commissioner Starkloff, who, with other officials of the Health Department, conducted an investigation at the Emerson Electrical Manufacturing Co., last Saturday, where 245 employees had become ill from an unknown cause, yesterday was forced to go home when he developed symptoms similar to those of the men who became ill at the plant. Following his investigation Commissioner Starkloff said the illness of the men was a form of influenza and not serious.

Remember Liberty Bonds!—American Pencil Co., Mfgs. Venus Pencils.—ADV.

REFERENDUM ON U. R. BILL TO BE TAKEN UP SUNDAY

Meeting Called at Central Library to Consider Circulation of Petitions.

WORK FOR COMMITTEE

3346 Names Would Have to Be Obtained in 30 Days and 11,711 in 60 Days.

The first step toward seeking a referendum vote on the United Railways "compromise bill," which was passed by the Board of Aldermen, last Friday, and which Mayor Kiel has announced he will sign, will be taken at Central Library at 2 p. m. Sunday, at a meeting of opponents of the bill.

The meeting was called by President Joseph H. Llewellyn and members of the Executive Committee of the Chouteau-Lindell Improvement Association, which has urged the defeat of the "compromise" in the different forms in which it was presented to the Board of Aldermen.

Felix P. Lawrence, a member of the Chouteau-Lindell Association, said to a Post-Dispatch reporter today that the meeting Sunday would be only for those opposing the bill and advocating a referendum. He said no one who attempted to defend the bill would be heard.

Committee to Be Chosen.
A committee of five to have charge of the circulation of petitions and other details of the referendum probably will be selected at the meeting, Lawrence said.

"Our association has requested the co-operation of other organizations and individuals in the campaign for a referendum and we look for a general response," Lawrence added. "An attorney has volunteered to draft the petition and to give us what legal assistance we require throughout the campaign. The present plan is to print the blanks at once and organize a corps of workers to circulate them. We take it for granted that Mayor Kiel will sign the bill about April 10 or 11, and we expect to be ready to begin the campaign immediately after he gives his approval."

"The organization that will be created Sunday will have for its only object the submission of the referendum. Many associations that probably won't take part as such in the campaign have large numbers of members who are hostile to a referendum. Our organization will give these voters an opportunity to join the fight without waiting for the sanction of their respective associations."

"I called Secretary David Kreyling of the Central Trades and Labor Union to learn from him what the attitude of that organization would be towards a referendum. Kreyling said the Central Trades would not meet for two weeks and that he had no idea what action would be taken."

"Stephen H. Butler, chairman of the special United Railways Committee of the Central Trades and Labor Union, told me that he could not forecast the decision of his committee or of the central body."

"Butler said that since the organization of the United Railways conductors and motormen, the Central Trades and Labor Union might view the 'compromise' differently."

Chairman Butler declined to make a statement to a Post-Dispatch reporter today, when asked to indicate what action his committee was likely to take with respect to a referendum. "I don't care to say anything at this time," Butler said.

Joseph Woracek, president of the Central Trades and Labor Union, is in Washington. With Secretary Kreyling, he appeared last winter before the aldermanic Public Utilities Committee and announced that if the bill then pending was passed the Central Trades and Labor Union would invoke a referendum.

The measure which was adopted by the Board of Aldermen last Friday is practically identical with the bill that Woracek and Kreyling condemned.

Chairman Butler and members of the C. T. and L. U. special committee have repeatedly denounced the "compromise" and urged its defeat. He and his associates have said that the unionization of United Railways employees would make no difference in the attitude of the Central Trades and Labor Union if an objectionable measure were ultimately adopted. Referendum petitions representing 2 per cent of the registered voters at the last previous mayoralty election—in this case, 3346—must be presented to the Board of Election Commissioners within 30 days after the final approval of an ordinance by the Mayor. Petitions bearing the signatures of an additional 5 per cent—7 per cent in all—of such registered voters must be filed within 60 days after the approval of the ordinance. Seven per cent of the registered voters in the mayoralty election a year ago would be 11,711.

This Is Cabbage Week.
Cabbage Plants 1c each. Grimm & Gorly.—ADV.

Catholic Women's Entertainment.
An entertainment will be given by the Catholic Women's Association at their headquarters, 505 North Seventh street, this evening, to commemorate the second anniversary of the opening of their downtown luncheon.

Wednesday's Big Feature Will Be an Extraordinary Sale of Dresses Up to \$19.75

Tomorrow at Famous-Barr Co. for \$11.50



VALUES UNHEARD-OF THIS SEASON! Two-hundred and fifty charming silk frocks that came to us from a New York manufacturer at an almost ridiculously low price. Just imagine how women will take them away tomorrow!

There are some of Taffeta, some of Crepe de Chine, some of Striped and Figured Silks and Beautiful Combinations—the Very Newest, Most Desirable Dresses That the Makers Have Designed for the Spring Season. Many Attractive Styles—Two as Here Illustrated.

Plenty of blues and black, besides the light Spring shades; and all sizes from 14 to 44 in one style or another.

The sale begins promptly at 8:30—and since there are but 250 Dresses we sincerely advise your EARLY attendance!



Baking Ware—

Best "Brown and White" Ware 1/2 Price and Less



There's an imperfection here and there in the glaze—and for that reason the factory sold us this whole immense shipment at a half and under half-price—the very same terms we, in turn, are going to make to our patrons tomorrow.

We're to give the maker's name you'd recognize the ware instantly.

It is that rich, seal brown vitreous pottery, so heavily glazed, with the interior all lined in sanitary white (very easy to clean).

Here is the list of utensils—Teapots, Coffeepots, Casseroles in all sizes and shapes, Custard Cups, Stirred Egg Dishes, Macarons, Pudding Dishes, Steak Platters, Pie Plates, Stew Pots, Cocottes, Ice Tubes, Oval Bakers, Ramikins, Mixing Bowls, Steam Table Jars, Combicettes, Beer Mugs, etc.

And here are the prices—5000 Pieces Brown and White Ware at 3c
3800 Pieces Brown and White Ware at 5c
2850 Pieces Brown and White Ware at 10c
2500 Pieces Brown and White Ware at 15c
1200 Pieces Brown and White Ware at 25c
900 Pieces Brown and White Ware at 50c
200 Pieces Brown and White Ware at 75c

No phone or C. O. D. orders will be accepted. We specifically recommend this occasion to maîtres d'hôtel, club stewards, restaurant and boarding-house keepers.



NOTICE!
Remnant and Odd Lot Day
Tomorrow in the Basement Economy Store.
Exceptional values in all sections.

Here! The New Sleeveless Shetland Slipovers And the Price Is Only \$3.00

You've read of them in the magazines, you've seen some at the higher prices. Here are the genuine Shetland wool garments, just as you see pictured here, for \$3.00.

In Nile green, in rose, in Copenhagen, in gold, in lavender, in white, in flesh.

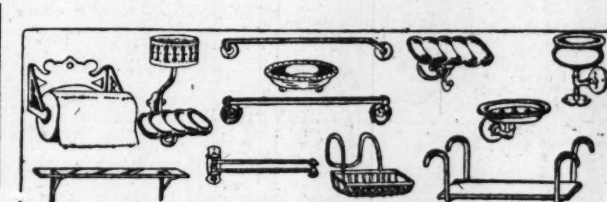
You'll surely want one to wear these gummy Spring days—and especially a motoring. All sizes 36 to 44.

New Fiber Slip-ons (Shetland Coats), \$5.00 to \$25.00.

Third Floor

For Your Soldier—
Have you ever been to camp on inspection day? Well—personal hygiene is a serious thing in the army.
A capital brush set, consisting of a military brush, mirror, comb and waterproof khaki case, costs \$1.25 or \$1.75 in the Military Gift Shop.

Third Floor



Sale—Bathroom Fixtures

Qualities Usually Up to \$1.00—42c Wednesday at....

Every piece on a SOLID BRASS BASE—then substantially nickel-plated. The sale price is so low that you'll be warranted in buying an entire new outfit for your bathroom. NO PHONE OR MAIL ORDERS.

Towel Bars (nickel-plated or glass).
Tub Soap Dishes.
Wall Soap Dishes.
Towel Arms.
Tumbler Holders.

Stand Soap Dishes.
Toilet Paper Holders.
Tumbler and Soap Holders.
Glass Shelves with Brackets.
Oak Bath Tub Seats.

We do not guarantee that the quantity will last throughout the day.

Basement Gallery

An Important Underpricing of Fashionable Foulards

The Regular \$1.50 Quality at \$1.25

Foulards have "caught on" wonderfully this Spring—there's an endless procession of them wherever fashion's followers gather. Hence the importance of Wednesday's offering—stylish all-over printed Foulards, in the popular Spring color effects, full yard wide, at \$1.25.

98c Sport Pongee, 75c
Half silk; a rough weave pongee body, printed in fantastic figured effects; 36 inches wide.

75c Fancy Checks, 49c
54-inch worsted finish suitings in broken checks.

\$1.75 Navy Taffeta, \$1.50
A hard-to-obtain, very popular quality.

59c Economy Silk, 49c
Washable silk and hule fabrics—commonly called Jap silk. All shades; 36 inches wide.

\$1.50 Black Taffeta, \$1.35
Extra quality; 36 inches wide.

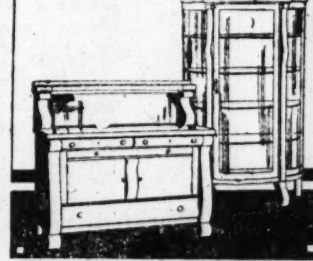
\$1.75 Black Serge, \$1.50
All wool; good wearing; 54-inch serge.

\$1.50 Striped Suitings, \$1.25
New monotone stripes in light Spring shades; 40 inches wide and all wool.

40c Striped Tissue, 29c
Sheer woven stripes; fast color dress Tissues, width, 36 inches. Main Floor, Aisle 1

Continuing the Great Distribution of Three Immense Carloads of Dining and Bedroom Furniture

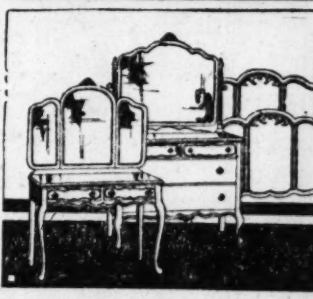
Closed Out to Us by a Rockford (Ill.) Factory



\$65.00 Buffet \$48.50

A massive Colonial designed Buffet in the genuine quarter-sawn oak—the 80-inch top has the planked effect—also drawer lined for silver.

\$135.00 Bedroom Suite, \$95.00
Dresser, Chiffonier, Bed and Dressing Table—Queen Anne design—finished in the dull brown mahogany. Illustrated.



\$30.00 Poster Bed, \$22.50
Massive 4-inch posts—beautifully finished in the mahogany—full size or three-quarter.

\$250 Bedroom Suite, \$185.00
An ivory set of four pieces in Louis XVI period. Full-size bed, large Chiffonier.

Deferred Payments May Be Conveniently Arranged

Fourth Floor

"Baby's Prayer at Twilight" on the Victrola
Record No. 18439—just out. Price, 75c.

Victrola Salons, Sixth Floor

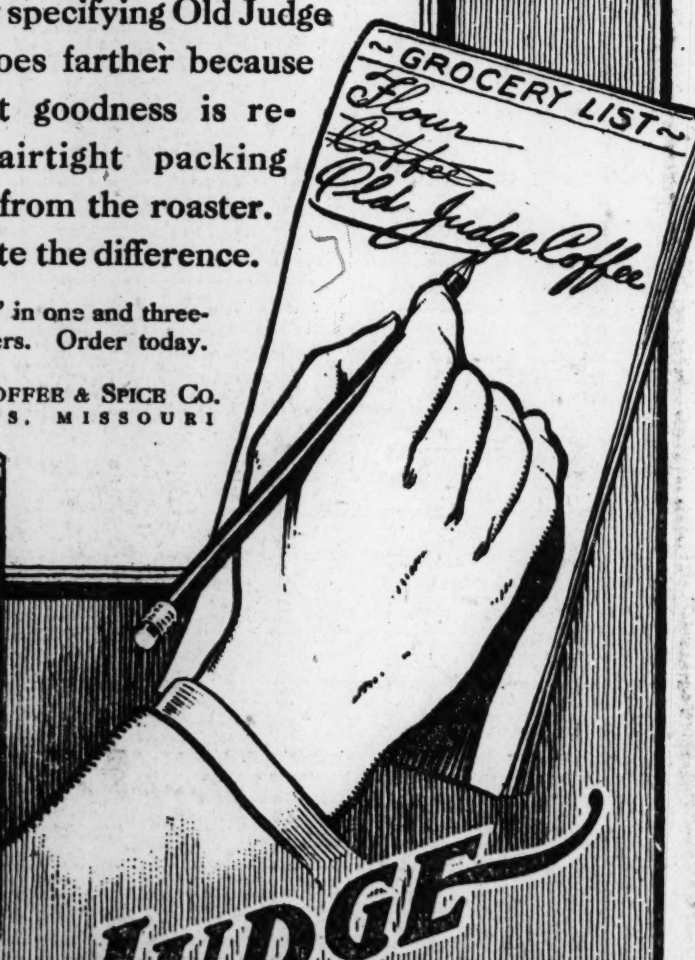
Famous and Barr Co.
Entire Block: Olive, Locust, Sixth and Seventh.
We Give Eagle Stamps and Redeem Full Largest Distributors of Merchandise at Retail in Missouri or the West.

Coffee Economy

is assured by specifying Old Judge Coffee. It goes farther because the inherent goodness is retained by airtight packing while warm from the roaster. Try—and note the difference.

At all dealers' in one and three-pound canisters. Order today.

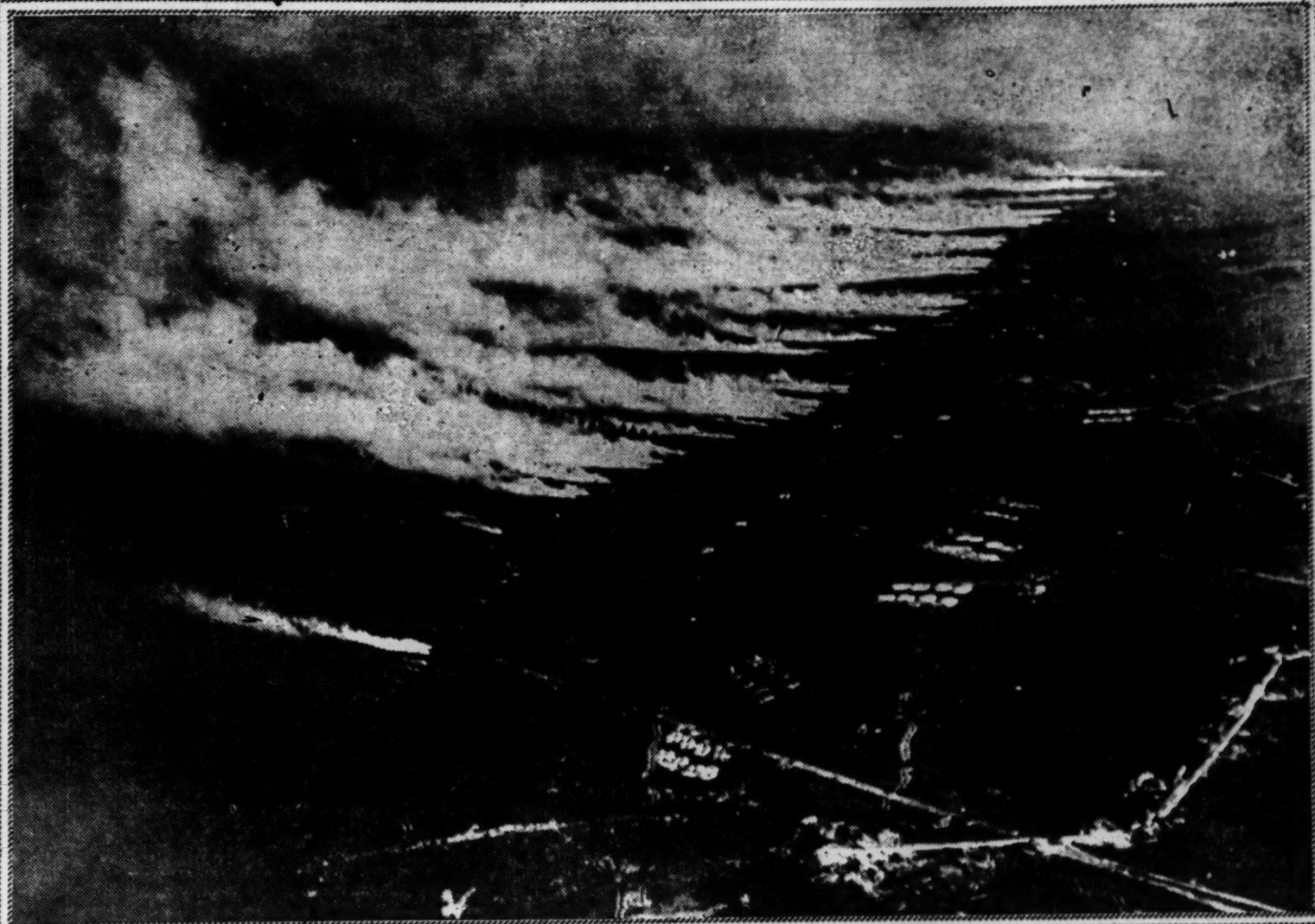
MEYER BROS. COFFEE & SPICE CO. SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI



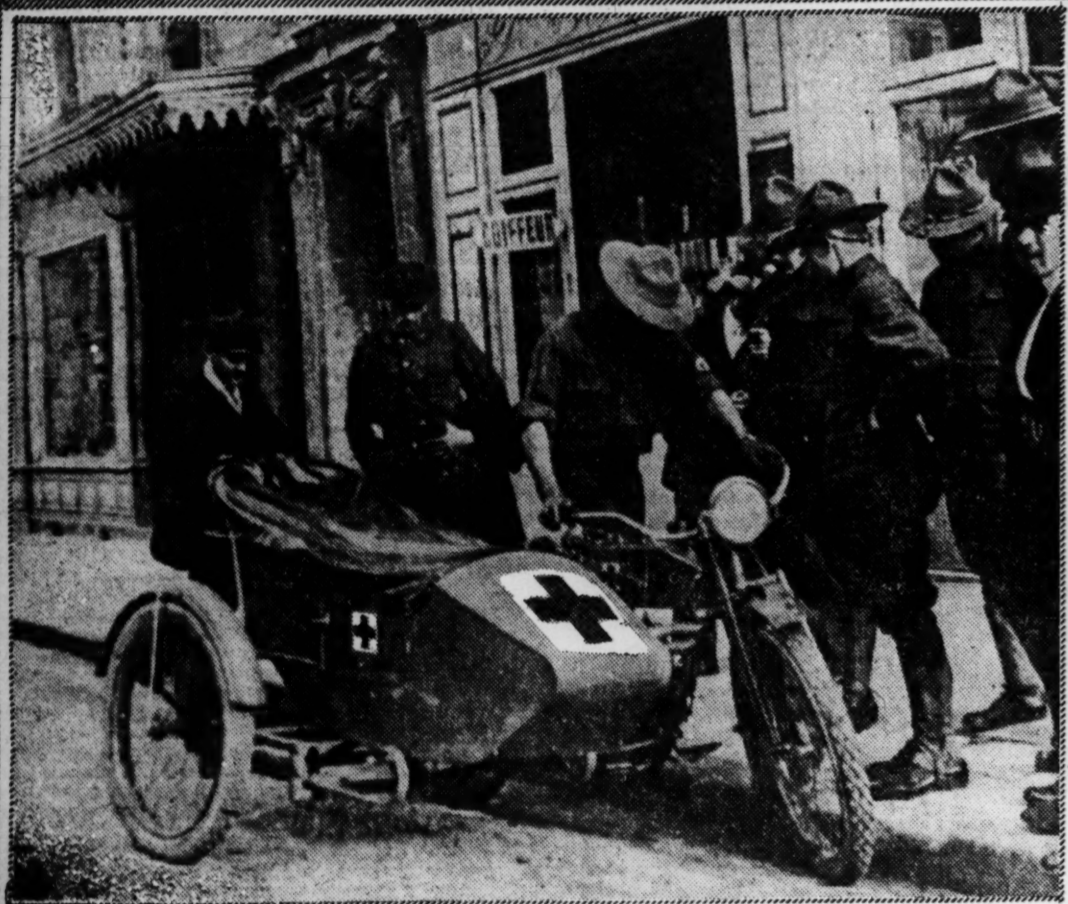
OLD JUDGE Coffee
35¢



Aerial view of the ruined city of Noyon, just captured by the Germans. To the top of the picture can be seen the Cathedral, its roof forming a cross.



A graphic illustration of what a gas attack really is like. The fumes are being released by the French and are headed for the German trenches.



The American Red Cross is using motorcycles with side cars for carrying wounded from the battlefield. This picture was taken in a town in Northern France.



An American sharpshooter at his post in a first line trench.



Two German soldiers are here placing carrier pigeons in an apparatus that filters the air and protects the birds from gas attacks. This picture and the one below have been received from Germany by way of Holland.

PHOTOS © BY KADEL & HERBERT.



These girls are the United States Navy's finger print experts. They have recorded, classified and filed an impression of the fingers of every man in the navy, from rear admirals down.



German soldiers in the Alsation sector using old fashioned steel armor plates as a protection. In an advance they creep on their stomachs and push the plates before them.

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Third Floor

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\$1.25 or \$1.75
Gift Shop.
Third Floor

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
 Founded by JOSEPH PULTZER
 Dec. 14, 1878.
 Published by the Pultzer Publishing Co.
 Twelfth and Olive Streets

POST-DISPATCH CIRCULATION
 Average for entire year, 1917:
 Sunday, 361,263
 Daily and Sunday, 194,593

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations.

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THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULTZER.
 April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Night Work for the Red Cross.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
 Why are there more places open at night, and located throughout the whole city, for making bandages, etc., surgical dressings, for the Red Cross? And why are those now open not better advertised? There are many persons who haven't the care to spare necessary to reach these places, nor the extra time required to get there, who would be glad to help with the work if there was such a workroom located within walking distance. There are also those employed during the day (to whom a long street-car ride is not rest but an additional tax on their strength), who would give their time to the evening work, if located within walking distance—many of them members and cash contributors to the Red Cross.

At such a time as this, and when our wounded soldiers are being brought in in increasing numbers, does anyone think the Red Cross officers here are doing their full duty to the people of St. Louis by maintaining only two surgical dressing work places open at night, and only two places for work on Saturday afternoons? No, I did not find this out by reading the daily papers, but after much telephoning to the Red Cross headquarters, I was told that they had only two places for night work: One located at Washington University and the other at the Y. W. C. A.; the places open Saturday afternoons are at Tower Grove and Botanical avenues and Scott and Euclid avenues.

MARY SMITH.

Now, Then!

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
 The first fly of 1918 arrived on Easter. I saw her myself.

Swat, brethren, swat with care!
 Cry aloud and do not spare!

WALWORTH BAREMAN.

Referendum on U. R. Ordinance.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
 It was most gratifying to see your editorial of the 28th inst., wherein you sound the call to service in securing the necessary signatures to referendum petitions on the United Railways (un)-settlement ordinance. You are in error, however, in your statement of the number of signatures required. The number is determined by the number of registered voters at the last mayoralty election and not by the number of votes cast. The registration is about 160,000, so that 3200 approved signatures will have to be secured within 30 days after the ordinance is signed by the Mayor and 10,200 approved signatures within 40 days more (not 60 as you state); that is to say, within 70 days of the signing of the ordinance.

Experience has shown that even when utmost caution and care is urged in getting only genuine signatures and only those of registered voters, that possibly 20 per cent of the signatures will be invalid for various reasons, so that at least 15,000 signatures must be secured within 70 days in order to insure success.

I trust the Post-Dispatch will urge all those opposed to the U. R. grab to get together at the earliest possible date in order to defeat the promoters.

FELIX P. LAWRENCE.

Ulysses and Gompers.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
 A few years since one of our St. Louis boys, then a student at Smith's Academy, and not yet 18 years of age, but now wearing his country's uniform "somewhere in France," made this translation of a few lines (316-356) of the Iliad:
 Then quickly, harshly, spoke of men the King.
 And in each word there was a bitter sting:
 "O, brothers bold, ye Zeus protected men,
 And you contrive to know ye not that when the battle rages fierce ye should not stay
 And idly rest throughout the living day?
 For when the Greeks the savory feast prepare,
 There first of all you do receive your share,
 Yet you stand by and freely now make way.
 And hundreds fight before you in the fray."
 Ulysses heard the mighty hero speak.
 And then a blush of shame o'erspread his cheek.
 "O, King," he said, "what sort of word I have I and my companions just now heard?
 Impudent, and quite ready, now we stand
 Awaiting only thy most high command.
 For where the deadly thicket are,
 And where the best are struggling in the war,
 There thou wilt see us, with exulting shout,
 The mightiest Trojan heroes put to rout."
 May we not imagine our President hurling the King's indictment at our profiteers, strikers and slackers? And shall we not hope that they will reply as did Ulysses and make good their exultant boast?

Again: Will Mr. Gompers in his coming advice to labor speak for his followers as Ulysses spoke for himself and companions? I believe he will; let us pray that he may.

L. R. G.

FICTITIOUS VALUES IN TAXATION.

Attorney-General F. W. McAllister is quoted to the effect that the provisions of the revised statutes cited a few days ago by the Post-Dispatch, directing that the State Board of Equalization shall equalize the several counties at the real value of their property, is invalid.

His point is that the Equalizing Board was created by the Constitution and in its field is a co-ordinate body with the Legislature and not subject to the acts of the latter. However, the Constitution itself provides that "all property shall be taxed in proportion to its value." It does not declare that the counties must be equalized at the values of their property, but as equalization is an important preliminary to taxation, a wrong and unlawful principle is introduced when a departure from the only constitutional basis, that of value, is proposed.

The act referred to has long been on the statute books. It only provides that the constitutional intent shall be carried out. Its requirements have been flagrantly disregarded by past equalizers. They have, however, had some excuse in the fact that data showing values were lacking. At a large cost in money and effort figures have been made available establishing values in the various counties.

There may be no way of reaching the equalizers if they ignore these figures and for real values substitute fictitious values—data hardly more reliable as indicating the actual wealth of Missouri than figures on the crop returns of some arbitrarily selected province of Siberia—the responsibility will be theirs. They cannot evade accountability to the people on the plea of being without dependable information for a legal discharge of their duties.

If an act executing the constitutional purpose is invalid, with what confidence may any act's validity be assumed?

After all the evasions and subterfuges and experimentation in tax matters, no safe basis for property taxation has ever been found other than the basis of value. An income tax not based on the size of the income would be an absurdity whose chief injustice would rest on the men of small incomes. A property tax not based on real values is just as much of a mockery and is levied with equal jeopardy to men of limited means.

THAT MISSING GUEST.

How desolated must have been the maître d'hôtel, Alphonse, the chef, and Gaston, the garcon, to say nothing of the petite Clarice, who manipulates the register of cash, that the so great Hindenburg did not make to keep his engagement for eating in Paris on that day of All Fools, when, one says, it would have been most appropriate that he should have been there.

It would appear from the gossip of the boulevards that the so great Hindenburg was not able thus to celebrate his titular feast day in Paris, because that he was detained by the gallant Gen. Foch and the equally brave Gen. Haig, who decided that he should be entertained elsewhere.

Parbleu! Is Paris thus to be deprived of its opportunity to extend this so-much-to-be-desired hospitality to the maker and breaker of April Fool engagements? Mais non! It has been fixed of a nicety, and there will be no any falling downward of the plans. If the so great Hindenburg would dine in Paris, it shall be so. If it is a step necessary we will organize a committee of reception to bring him to this, our so beautiful city.

And he shall dine well on meat of the horse, prepared in style plain but wholesome, by the chef of the Hotel de Jall.

MINIMUM WAGE FOR TEACHERS.

The pay of our State school teachers has obviously not increased since Missouri last cast a horrified look at the salary list. The Federal Commissioner of Education must have had the Missouri teaching craft in mind when he issued his recent appeal for higher salaries in the schools. Of 20,208 schoolmasters and school-ma'ams in this State, 12,749 receive less than \$500 a year. Eighty-six per cent of them receive less than \$550 a year. The average wage of a large number of teachers doing an important work is only \$1.46 a day.

In Illinois it was ruled once that teachers have an interest in the public revenue sufficient to enable an action over tax methods to be maintained in their name. Chicago teachers pressed a lawsuit resulting in sweeping revenue reforms. Under this ruling Missouri teachers, in obtaining justice for themselves, might help to equalize the burdens of the taxpaying public.

The very lowest sum on which a Missouri teacher can be maintained in comfort is placed at \$550. If a minimum wage is to be prescribed for other classes of workers, why not a minimum wage first of all for the State's own faithful employees, the teachers? Certainly no one ought to be asked to assume their burdens for less than \$550 a year.

THE COMMON LAW MARRIAGE.

Among certain recommendations of much appeal made by the Children's Code Commission is one of doubtful merit for the abolition of the so-called common-law marriage.

Other contracts attesting valid marriages may lack many formalities, but the common-law marriage is the most informal and unconventional of all. However, even the contract by which a common-law marriage is established has been so precisely defined by the courts as to minimize to a large extent the possibility of improper claims and other abuses arising under it. The weight of a series of circumstances, no one of which perhaps may be decisive and convincing, but having together a conclusive bearing on intent and relation, is required for the establishment of the issue of fact.

And with the intent to enter on the contract made clear and proof that it actually was entered on afforded, what reason exists for denying legal recognition to the marriage? Abuses undoubtedly there are at times. But the principle on which the common-law marriage rests has many times been invoked to obtain justice and right for excellent, loyal women and, more important still, for children who should not be made to suffer from the unconventional ideas of their parents.

To make marriage more difficult tends to great evils, as the experience of continental Europe has

shown in countless cases. If the common-law marriage is declared invalid because of its too dangerous informality, just how much formality and solemnity must a marriage have to be recognized as valid? Between the full ceremony with a ring and social frills and accessories and the humble but none the less enduring union of the poor and obscure are many gradations in the elaborateness of the details in making the contract and preparing for the establishment of a home.

Where is the line to be drawn?

It is to be hoped that Symphony Society is not being routed, but is merely falling back to a prepared position of greater financial strength.

"E PLURIBUS UNUM."

Unity of command and action for the armies opposed to autocracy in France is as distinctly an American contribution to the cause as the 100,000 United States troops who have moved toward the battle front. Whether this unity was brought about by argument or by pressure, it was a triumph of co-operation greater than any thus far implied or pledged in any formula of the Entente or in any treaty of alliance.

The bitter lesson of our Civil War instructed the United States in this matter, but quite as powerful has been the great fact of union established by that conflict. When Gen. Grant took supreme command in 1864 there were 17 Northern armies, large and small, acting independently, except as they had some uncertain direction from Washington. Until long after the surrender at Appomattox the national motto did not truthfully apply. We were many, indeed, but not "one out of many." Today, in spite of defection, partisanship and demagoguery here and there, and notwithstanding all the faultfinders, the nation is thoroughly conscious of its purpose and never before in its history was it more sternly set upon its accomplishment. We have given the western allies help and hope almost beyond measure during the last 12 months, but we have imparted to them something finer, as we now see by their utterances at home and their deeds in battle. We have communicated to them our priceless spirit of unity.

No summing up of our first year of war can be complete that does not dwell on this moral triumph over the jealousy, suspicion and exclusiveness of parties, sections and classes. Henceforth there is to be a true alliance of armies under a single captain, the first results of which may have been witnessed when British and French troops, their ranks intermingled in places, fought the enemy valiantly and successfully. Here is the promise of the long-looked-for federation of nations.

To attain the victory sought by the allies no less than the United States, every democracy, freely sacrificing its best upon the altar of freedom, must come more and more under the inspiration of this basic American idea. The triumphant war to end war, a triumphant war to rid the world forever of the menace of militarism, conducted as a business; a triumphant war to destroy absolutism, can hardly fail to continue in time of peace the unity that first expressed itself in conflict. The league of nations that is to come will not be the league which a desolate world awaits unless it truly emblazon on its emblem the words "E Pluribus Unum."

Chanticleer's faith in himself has again been shaken. When he crows to wake a sleeping world these mornings he finds the alarm clock has beaten him to it and the world has been up and doing a full hour.

MR. GROSSMAN'S OFFENSE.

Mr. E. M. Grossman's statement to the Four-Minute Men of the State concerning the reasons which induced him to resign the chairmanship of the organization makes it appear that his usefulness as chairman was attacked because he defended a man charged with disloyalty under the espionage act. Explaining that he had been called upon to defend the accused, he said: "I argued that what the man admitted having said did not constitute a violation of the espionage act."

If this were correct—if the offense charged against Mr. Grossman was merely having, as an attorney, defended a client from an accusation of disloyal utterances—he is greatly wronged. If attorneys are to be accused of disloyalty and loss of usefulness in patriotic service merely for legal defense of persons accused of disloyalty, we are in a bad way. Persons accused of violations of the espionage act, no matter how unjustly, will be deprived of counsel and attorneys will be barred from defending men from accusations of disloyalty and treason.

The charge against Mr. Grossman was not that as an attorney he defended his client, but that in his defense he uttered improper and harmful remarks concerning prosecutions under the espionage act and made it appear that a large number of citizens were guilty of similar offenses charged against his client. In short, he made light of both offenses and prosecutions.

The accusation against Mr. Grossman is that he said that the kind of remarks charged against his clients were due to partisanship and hostility to the President and not to disloyalty, and that they were common among Republicans, especially citizens of German descent. He said these persons ought not to be prosecuted, but educated and brought into line.

Mr. Grossman was not denounced for defending a client from an accusation of disloyalty, but for attacking the prosecution of men accused under the espionage act and making it appear that this kind of loyalty was a "conventional offense," which was disregarded in a large number of cases and ought to be disregarded in all similar cases.

There is quite a difference in these charges and it is well to clarify public opinion with regard to justifiable and unjustifiable conduct on the part of attorneys called to defend persons accused of disloyalty. Persecution is to be avoided as a plague.

William S. Hart, the movie bad man, is a piker compared with William Hohenzollern, who "shoots up" Easter services with a long-range gun.



TIRPITZ: Did you enjoy your dinner in Paris, General?
 HINDENBURG: As much as you enjoyed starving England.

JUST A MINUTE

Written for the POST-DISPATCH
 by Clark McAdams

PANETELA.
 O, Luella,
 Kaiser Wilhelm
 Hasn't taken
 Paris yet;
 Somehow that's
 Become a city
 Mighty difficult
 To get.
 People used
 To up and grab it,
 Like the Germans
 Did before.
 But it somehow
 Isn't something
 Folks are doing
 Any more.

What the trouble
 Is, Luella,
 Is not hidden
 Far from men;
 Paris, we surmise,
 Is something
 Bill will never
 See again.
 While his cannonballs
 May enter
 From the country
 Roundabout,
 In our own
 Opinion, dearie,
 Bill is
 Permanently out.

In a way
 Is a pity:
 Paris might
 Have done him good.
 There are things,
 With his assistance,
 Wilhelm might
 Have understood.
 All the same,
 We cannot blame him,
 Or assume
 He didn't know,
 For it must be
 Said the Kaiser
 Has tried mighty
 Hard to go.

Paris must
 Remain a city
 That he hoped
 To see and missed—
 Something that
 The clouds enveloped,
 Or the moon,
 We'll say, has kissed.
 Like the Golden
 City, dearie,
 Where St. Peter
 Guards the gate;
 Bill is not
 To see that, either.

One can pretty
 Safely state.
 Thus the scene
 Becomes restricted,
 As we're foolish
 Or we're wise;
 Each of us
 Omitting something,
 Either now
 Or when he dies.
 Bill especially
 Regretting
 Something that
 He might have seen,
 And at last,
 In disappointment,
 Likely taking
 Paris Green.

The Germans are finally taking enough interest in us to seek information about us, and spies in all sizes are out rounding it up. They are to find out how we fight, whether or not we are watchful, how we shoot, what we are armed with, etc. Natural curiosity upon their part, we take it, and we hope they don't satisfy it. The Germans might have saved themselves the trouble, we imagine, had they sought some information of us before they brought us into the war. Just a Minute, for instance, would have been glad to have answered such questions as this: Q. Where is America? A. Behind the President. Q. Isn't it full of friends of Germany? A. There are a few, but there won't be after it becomes dangerous. Q. Haven't we any spies there? A. Plenty, but you won't have as soon as we catch them. Q. Is it a big country? A. Yes; but not in the Russian sense. Q. Has it a navy? A. You have been reading Life. Q. Could it send troops to Europe? A. Why not? The sea is navigable both ways. Q. Wouldn't our submarines sink all their transports? A. Not the American transports. Q. Wouldn't Roosevelt lead the army? A. No; and Noah wouldn't build the ships. Q. Has the country a competent Secretary of War? A. Great Scott! It has a reformer—one of those terrible creatures who never stop until the entire face of the earth is changed. Q. Can the Americans fight? A. You fill this blank after the war. Q. Wouldn't our propaganda dispose of it? A. You couldn't get it to read your propaganda; it reads the Saturday Evening Post. Q. What does the country want? A. It wants the Kaiser to start something.

Just to show what a secluded refuge from publicity the local subtreasury is, Mr. Vandiver, who has just been reappointed subtreasurer, lived down a nickname in it in four years. On that showing, we think it would be a great mistake to abolish the subtreasury, and we are glad Congress needed the patronage too much to do it.

A facetious Justice of the Peace out in Missouri bears the name A. N. Honest. His sign:

ANY HONEST
 Justice of the Peace

The MIRROR of PUBLIC OPINION

This column is designed to reproduce without bias the latest comment by the leading publicists, newspapers and periodicals on the questions of the day.

Berlin-Tokio.
 From the London Times.
 AN "indiscretion" in a Bavarian journal reproduced in our column "Through German Eyes," reveals what allied statesmen have long known—that one of the objects of German policy is to realize in some form the scheme styled "Berlin-Tokio." The aim of this scheme is to tie Japan to the Hohenzollern chariot wheels, to embroil her with the United States and with her western allies, in order to deal with the Kaiser at leisure, as Germany would have dealt with her when the treaty of Simla onoski was torn up in 1895, and when the Czar and his advisers were urged by German intrigue to make war upon Japan in 1904. In the installment of Mr. Gerard's new book which we published last Saturday the late American Ambassador to Berlin wrote that at the New Year's reception of 1914 "the Kaiser talked at length of me about what he called Japan's designs on the United States. He warned me that Mexico was full of Japanese spies and an 'army of Japanese colonels.' The collapse of Russia, the conclusion of a separate peace with the self-emancipated Bolsheviks, and the progressive German invasion of European Russia are doubtless thought to provide a fitting opportunity for the revival of German schemes in a more concrete form. But German diplomacy, for all its unscrupulousness, usually lacks the supreme cleverness that takes account of the intelligence of others. In this instance it ignores entirely the proved loyalty and even the enlightened self-interest of Japan. Germany may not, indeed, know, as all responsible allied statesmen know, that the situation created in Russia by the conclusion of a separate peace has not taken the Japanese Government by surprise. The possibility that Germanophilic tendencies in Imperial Russia might bring about a separate Russo-German peace caused the responsible directors of Japanese policy, more than a year ago, to ponder the action that might become imperative in the Far East were Russia to prove false to her pledges. Unless we are gravely mistaken in our estimate of the Japanese character, the situation that has now arisen will appeal to statesmen in Tokio not less urgently than it would have done the situation which they then contemplated as a contingent possibility. Japan, who has proved herself throughout the war a true and helpful ally, may be trusted to face the present position without flinching; and the moment may be at hand for her allies to lead her, their support in any action she may feel bound to undertake for the protection of her and their interests.

Japan's Status.
 From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.
 THE cold truth of the whole Oriental question is that Japan is now in a position to do as she pleases. She is our ally, it is true, but aside from her English treaty obligations, the reason for her being our ally is largely in the past. The German has been driven from the Shantung peninsula, the Russian is no longer a Mongolian or Manchurian factor, the spheres of English and French influence in China have shrunk, and China, torn with internal strife, is no longer in a position to play one power against another. Japan is monarch of all she surveys in the Orient. Destiny could not have worked more to Japanese ends had destiny received all his instructions direct from Tokyo.

Japan holds a balance of power in the world struggle today, and in the peace of tomorrow her alliance will be equally sought. Japan knows this, and the entente and the Teutonic allies know it, and Japan's power today has only been exceeded by her discretion. Japan has been true to her allies, but has said little that could be construed as in any way limiting her future liberty of action. Peace may bring a league of nations with disarmament, and a world peace court, and then again it may not. Much will depend upon what Japan thinks when the time comes. Those who think in international rather than provincial terms are well aware of this.

If Japan wants to go into Siberia, who is to say that she shall not? And by the same token, if she decides to stay there, who is going to tell her to get out? In proximity gives her special interest in China, according to the terms of the Lansing agreement, doesn't it naturally follow that she should have special interest in Vladivostok? She is certainly much closer, territorially, to Siberia than any of the rest of us. So, if she chooses to settle down according to the theory of the open door and equal opportunity, as she did in Korea and Southern Manchuria, what is the way of rhetoric to hinder her? We might as well face all the facts of the situation squarely, and the one important Oriental fact is that Japan is boss there today.

TODAY'S BEST CARTOON.



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OPINION

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latest comment by the
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WOMEN'S PAGE

"Cavalry of the Clouds"

**Daily Life and Heroic Deeds of Daredevils of the Air
Chronicle by a Captain of the Royal Flying
Corps Whose Career Has Been Crowded
With Thrilling Adventures.**

By CAPT. ALLAN BOTT, M. C.

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PREFACE.

OF the part played by machines of war in this war of machinery the wider public has but a vague knowledge. Least of all does it study the specialized functions of army aircraft. Very many people show mild interest in the daily reports of so many German aeroplanes destroyed, so many driven down, so many of ours missing, and enraged interest in the reports of bomb raids on British towns; but of aerial observation, the main raison d'être of flying at the front, they own to nebulous ideas.

As an extreme case of this haziness over matters aeronautic I will quote the lay question, asked often and in all seriousness: "Can an aeroplane stand still in the air?" Another surprising point of view is illustrated by the home-on-leave experience of a pilot belonging to my present squadron. His lunch companion—a charming lady—said she supposed he lived mostly on cold food while in France.

"Oh no," replied the pilot, "it's much the same as yours, only plainer and tougher."

"Then you do come down for meals," deduced the lady. Only those who have flown on active service can fully relish the comic savour of a surmise that the Flying Corps in France remain in the air all day amid all weathers, presumably picnicking, between flights, off sandwiches, cold chicken, pork pies, and mineral waters. These be far-fetched examples, but they serve to emphasize a general misconception of the conditions under V

which the flying services carry out their work at the big war. This book, written for the most part at odd moments during a few months training in England will suggest to civilian readers a rough impression of such conditions. To Flying Officers who have not by comparing the descriptions with their own experiences, I offer apology for whatever they may regard as "hot air," while submitting in excuse that the narratives are founded on unexaggerated facts as any one who served with Umpy Squadron through the Battle of the Somme can bear witness.

I HAVE expressed a hope that the chapters and letters will suggest a rough impression of work done by R. C. pilots and observers in France. A complete impression could not be given, any more than the work of a Brigade Major could be regarded as a representative of that of the general staff. The flying corps in the field is an organization great in numbers and varied in functions. Many separate duties are allotted to it, and each separate squadron, according to its type of machine, confines itself to two or three of these tasks.

The book, then, deals only with the squadron to which I belonged last year, and it does not pretend to be descriptive of the flying corps as a whole. Ours was a crack squadron in its day, and, as Gen. Brancaccio has mentioned in his introduction, it held a melancholy record in the number of its losses. Umpy's Squadron casualties during August, September and October 1917 still constitute a record for the casualties of any one flying squadron during any three months since the war began. Once 11 of our machines were posted "missing" in the space of two days—another circumstance which has fortunately never yet been equaled in R. F. C. history. It was a squadron that possessed excellent pilots, excellent achievements, and

CHAPTER I.

Flying to France.

ALL units of the army have known it, the serio-comic of waiting for embarkation orders.

"After months of training the twelfth battalion, battery, or squadron is almost ready for a plunge into active service. Then comes from a source which cannot be traced, a mysterious Date. The orderly-room whispers: 'June the fifteenth,' the senior officers' quarters murmur: 'France on June the fifteenth,' the mess echoes to two days spread by the subaltern-who-knows: 'We're for it on June the fifteenth, me lad,' through the men's bunks the word is spread: 'It's Godby to this blinking hole on June the fifteenth,' the Home receives a letter and confides to other homes: 'Reginald's lot are going to the war on June the fifteenth.' 'Bally, if we are to believe Mr. William de Queux, the Military Intelligence Department of the German Empire docks a report: 'Das Seizeigste Battalion (Batterie oder Escadron) geht am 15 Juni nach Frankreich.'"

June opens with an overhaul of the mess room. Let us be distributed, the doctor examines everybody by batches, backward warriors are worried until they become expert, the Sergeant-Major polishes his own on the grindstone of discipline, the C.O. intends for a draft to complete establishment, an inspection is held by an awesome General. Except for the mobilization stores every-



CAPT. ALLAN BOTT.

the herewith testimonial in a letter found on a captured German airman, with reference to the machine which we then had the flying corps monopoly: "The most-to-be-fear'd of British machines is the S—"

Our duties were long reconnaissance, offensive patrols around German air country, occasional escort for bombing craft, and occasional photography. I have but touched upon other branches of army aeronautics; though often, when we passed different types of machine, I would compare their job to ours and wonder why they ranged and registered for the guns. On push days these same buses were to be seen lower still, well within range of machine gun bullets from the ground, as they crawled and nosed over the line of advance and kept intelligent contact between far-ahead attacking infantry and the rear. Above the tangled network of enemy defenses roved the line photography machines, which provided the staff with accurate survey maps of the boche defenses. Parties of bombers headed eastward, their lower wings laden with eggs for delivery at some factory, aerodrome, headquarters, railway junction, or ammunition dump. Dotted everywhere, singly or in formations of two, three, four, or six, were those aristocrats of the air, the single seater scout scouts. These were their day, and they were their day, for their advantages. They were comparatively fast, they could turn, climb, and stunt better and quicker than any two-seater, and their petrol tanks held barely enough for two hours, so that their shows were soon completed. All these varied craft had their separate functions, difficulties, and dangers. Two things only were shared by all of us—dogging Archie and striving to strafe the Air Hun.

THE machines comprise a less straightforward problem. The new service squadron is probably formed to fly a recently adopted type of machine, of which the early production in quantities is hounded by difficulty. The engine and its parts, the various sections of the machine itself, the guns, the synchronizing gear, all these are made in separate factories, after standardization, and must then be co-ordinated before the craft is ready for its test. If the output of any one part fall below what was expected, the whole is kept waiting; and invariably the quantity or quality of output is at first below expectation in some particular. Added to the delays of supply others due to the more urgent claims of the front for machines to replace those lost or damaged, it can easily be seen that a new squadron will have a succession of dates. Even when the machines are ready, and the transport leaves with stores, ground officers and mechanics, the period of postponement is not ended. All being well, the pilots will fly their craft to France on the day after their kit departs with the transport. But the day after production impossible weather, as do the five or six days that follow. One takes advantage of each of these setbacks to pay a further farewell visit to one's dearest or nearest, according to where the squadron is stationed, until at the last the dearest or nearest says: "Good-bye. I do hope you'll have a safe trip to France tomorrow morning. You'll come and see me again tomorrow evening, won't you?"

At last a fine morning breaks the spell of dull weather, and the pilots fly away; but lucky indeed is the squadron that reaches France without delivering over part of its possessions to that aerial highwayman, the forced landing.

It was at an aerodrome 40 minutes distant from London that we patiently waited for flying orders. Less than

OF books on military flying and the sensations, adventures and philosophies of the men who fly, the war has begotten an abundance. And of such books as "Cavalry of the Clouds," by Capt. Alan Bott of the Royal Flying Corps, it can never bring forth too many.

The book, as its author points out in the preface, deals with the squadron to which he belonged a year and a half ago, a certain crack organization which then held, and still holds, a proud and melancholy record in the number of its losses. Its casualties during August, September and October of 1916, constitute a record for the casualties of any one flying squadron during any three months of the war.

Once eleven of its machines were posted as missing for a space of two days. Nine weeks from its arrival on the Somme only nine of the original thirty-six pilots and observers remained with it. Twelve officers flew to France with the flight to which Capt. Bott belonged. Six weeks after their first job over the lines, Bott and one other were sole survivors of the twelve.

"Three of the twenty-five who dropped out," he says, "returned to England with wounds and other disabilities; the rest, closely followed by twenty of those who replaced them, went to Valhalla, which is half way to heaven; or to Karlsruhe, which is between hell and Freiburg-in-Breslau."

So this man saw much. And what he saw he has set down in straightforward, competent fashion, which goes far toward revealing what flying on active service really is, with its thrills, its poignancies and terrors.

the average delay was expected, for two flights of the squadron already were on the Somme, and we of the third flight were to join them immediately we received our full complement of war machines. These, in those days, were to be the latest word in fighting two-seaters of the period. Two practice buses had been allotted to us, and on them the pilots were set to perform landings, split-air turns and stunts likely to be useful in a scrap. For the rest, we waited in the case of the Flying Corps it is definitely based on that uncertain quantity, the supply of aeroplanes. The organization of personnel is not a difficult task, for all are highly trained beforehand. The pilots have passed their tests and been decorated with wings, and the mechanics have already learned their separate trades as riggers, fitters, carpenters, sail-makers, and the like. The only training necessary for the pilot is to fly as often as possible on the type of bus he will use in France, and to benefit by the experience of the flight commanders, who as a rule have spent a hundred or two hours over Archie and the enemy lines. As regards the mechanics, the quality of their skilled work is tempered by the technical Sergeant-Major, who knows most things about an airplane, and the quality of their behavior by the disciplinary Sergeant-Major, usually an ex-regular with a lively talent for blasting.

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Taking the Blue
Out of Monday

By AMY ROLFE,
Instructor in Home Economics,
University of Missouri.

THE energetic housewife goes to sleep Sunday night with the alarm clock under her pillow, for Monday is wash day and her greatest ambition is to have her clean clothing waiting on the line before any of her neighbors are up.

The family washing has been done on Monday for so many years that it has become more than a custom to the majority of people. It is a tradition almost sacred in homes where cleanliness is rated next to godliness. But traditions, sacred and otherwise, are being rudely uprooted by modern science and modern thought. There is every reason why Monday should no longer be chosen for laundry work.

In the first place, the housewife is usually tired out after the "Day of Rest." The late Sunday breakfast, the big Sunday dinner, with church-going, callers and the friends who drop in for lunch in the evening, all combine to make an unusually full and fatiguing day, even though it may be seasoned very pleasantly. If washing is to be done the next day, then the soiled clothing has to be looked over, sorted and put to soak in the evening—unthinkable work for Sunday night.

But even though she may be willing to spoil her quiet evening in this way, the housewife is not even then fully prepared for laundry work the next day. The clothes should not only be soaked overnight so that the dirt may be loosened, but they should also be mended and stains removed before they are put in the soapsuds, for small tears become quickly larger in handling, and stains are often set in hot water. Much time is saved in the end by a few needed stitches and by the application of special spotting fluids when the soiled clothing is being sorted into different piles for washing.

If it is to be done on Monday morning, the washing is delayed and drags through the forenoon. There is no time to prepare a midday meal, so a "pick up" lunch is put on the table and the family complainingly eats the warmed-over scraps from the day before. The unhappy housekeeper certainly has a right to feel that she has been dumped with a dull thud from Sunday's pleasures to the work of the week, and it is not surprising that she becomes discouraged.

For this reason Tuesday seems the more logical wash day. Then the clothes can be sorted on Monday morning, the larger tears and rents mended, and any stains removed. After soaking in soapsuds overnight, they are ready to be easily washed the first thing the next morning, and no time is then lost in preparations. Tuesday's baking may be done on Monday and the left-overs scraps from Sunday dinner can be converted into an appetizing dish. The housekeeper will not be flustered and hurried and look forward with dread to the hardest day in the week.

Tamale Pie as They Make
It Out West

HERE is a recipe for what on the Pacific Coast they call "tamale pie." It has been carefully tested by the Department of Home Economics, University of Washington, and is put out with the authority of the Food Conservation Commission. As made for six persons it is as follows:

Two cups cornmeal, 1-2 teaspoons salt, 6 cups boiling water, 1 onion, 1 tablespoon fat, 1 pound hamburger steak, 2 cups tomatoes, 1-2 teaspoon cayenne, or 1 small chopped sweet pepper.

Make a mush by stirring the cornmeal and 1-2 teaspoons salt into boiling water. Cook in a double boiler of over water for 45 minutes. Brown the onion in the fat, add the hamburger steak and stir until the red color disappears. Add tomato, pepper and remaining salt. Grease a baking dish, put in a layer of cornmeal mush, and the seasoned meat over with mush. Bake thirty minutes.

A Truthful Scot.

A LAWYER was examining a Scottish farmer. "You'll affirm that when this happened you were going home to a meal. Let us be quite certain on this point, because it is a very important one. Be good enough to tell me, sir, with no pretension as possible, what meal it was you were going home to."

"You would like to know what meal it was?" said the Scot. "Yes, sir, I should like to know," replied the counsel, sternly and impressively. "Be sure you tell the truth."

"Well, then, it was just oatmeal!"—Rochester Times.

Why the Four Servants.

WHY are you leaving us, Mary? Haven't I treated you right?" "Oh, yes, ma'am. I have been treated beautifully. But you only keep two servants."

"Well, what of that? You don't find the work hard, do you?" "Oh, no, ma'am. But you see, I've always lived where there were four servants. And that suits me better, on account of my fondness for auction bridge, ma'am."—Philadelphia Star.

Sayings of Mrs. Solomon

BY HELEN ROWLAND

VERILY, verily, my daughter, all men have said in their hearts: "NO woman can keep a secret!"

Yet what man knoweth his wife's Real Opinion of him? Yes, what man knoweth ANY woman's opinion of him? For, doubtless, among Solomon's seven hundred wives there were six hundred and ninety-nine who deemed him "a nice old simpleton."

Yet they bowed down to him and called him "Know-it-all," and "Sage," and "Font-of-Wisdom," that their days might be pleasant and peaceful in the Seraglio.

Behold, two damsels were "listening" to a Highbrow talking. And one of them loved him. But the other did not.

And while he spake scintillatingly of this and that and discoursed concerning his views and his accomplishments the first damsel was thinking: "What a beautiful shaft in his shirt!"

And the second was thinking: "What a nerve!" But only the man himself heard what he was SAYING.

Verily, verily, many men have striven to fathom the meaning of the "Mona Lisa smile," but none hath deciphered it. Yet every woman knoweth that it is the smile of a bored woman listening to a man talking about HIMSELF.

Behold, so long as a man loveth a woman all her ways are PERFECT in his sight. And it is only when he hath begun to weary of her that he discovereth that she is full of flaws.

BUT even while a damsel ADORETH a man and planneth to bring him to the proposing point, she saith in her heart: "Wait until I GET him! Then will I break him of his foolish little ways and change the parting of his hair and put the 'finishing touches' on him!"

For no woman believeth a man "faultless" merely because she loveth him. Behold, there dwelt in Babylon a Great Beauty. And all men who saw her fell for her!

Yes, the Adonises hung garlands upon her door and the Highbrows composed songs to her elbow. And she smiled upon them all encouragingly and looked them over while she seemed to hearken to their wooings.

But in the end she chose from out of their number a pleasant-natured BOOB, with a bald forehead, and married him. And everybody said "My goodness!" But the damsel smiled and said: "Verily, verily, why should I choose a Hying-picture for my mate! For, in the comedy of Matrimony, there can be but one STAB!"

"And I prefer to be IT! Yes, I would rather be adored than patronized."

And forever afterward the Boob believed himself "irresistible." But the woman never deceived him. Verily, verily, there be three secrets which every woman KEEPETH. And the first of these is the year of her birth.

And the second is the story of the man who "got away." And the third is her REAL opinion of the man whom she loveth. Selah.

The Sandman Story
--FOR TONIGHT--

By MRS. F. A. WALKER.

TOWSER AND TABBY'S WISH

TABBY and Towser lay in front of the kitchen stove when their mistress came along and drove them away so she could cook the master's dinner.

Towser walked slowly into the sitting room, followed by Tabby, and sat down in front of the fireplace. "Hard luck, isn't it?" asked Tabby, licking her paws. "Regular cat-and-dog life is ours, Towser."

"I should say it was," replied Towser, gazing into the fireplace. "You can't stay in one place more than a few minutes before someone comes along and makes you move. Why, I have moved from in front of that kitchen stove more than five times since breakfast."

"I know it," said Tabby. "This morning I had just crawled under the master's feet when I jumped Towser and Tabby with a start. They walked back a little way and sat down."

"I am glad I woke up," said Tabby. "So was I," said Towser. "I dreamed we changed places with the master and mistress."

"That was my dream, too," said Tabby, "and I'd rather be a cat than the mistress. Why, Towser, you get an awful lot of waiting on you and are always under foot, and you are very rude at mealtimes, and you sit by the stove just when the mistress wants to cook on the stove, and you should not hide and make the master so much trouble at night. You know your place is in the barn to take care of the cow and the horse and the poultry, and—"

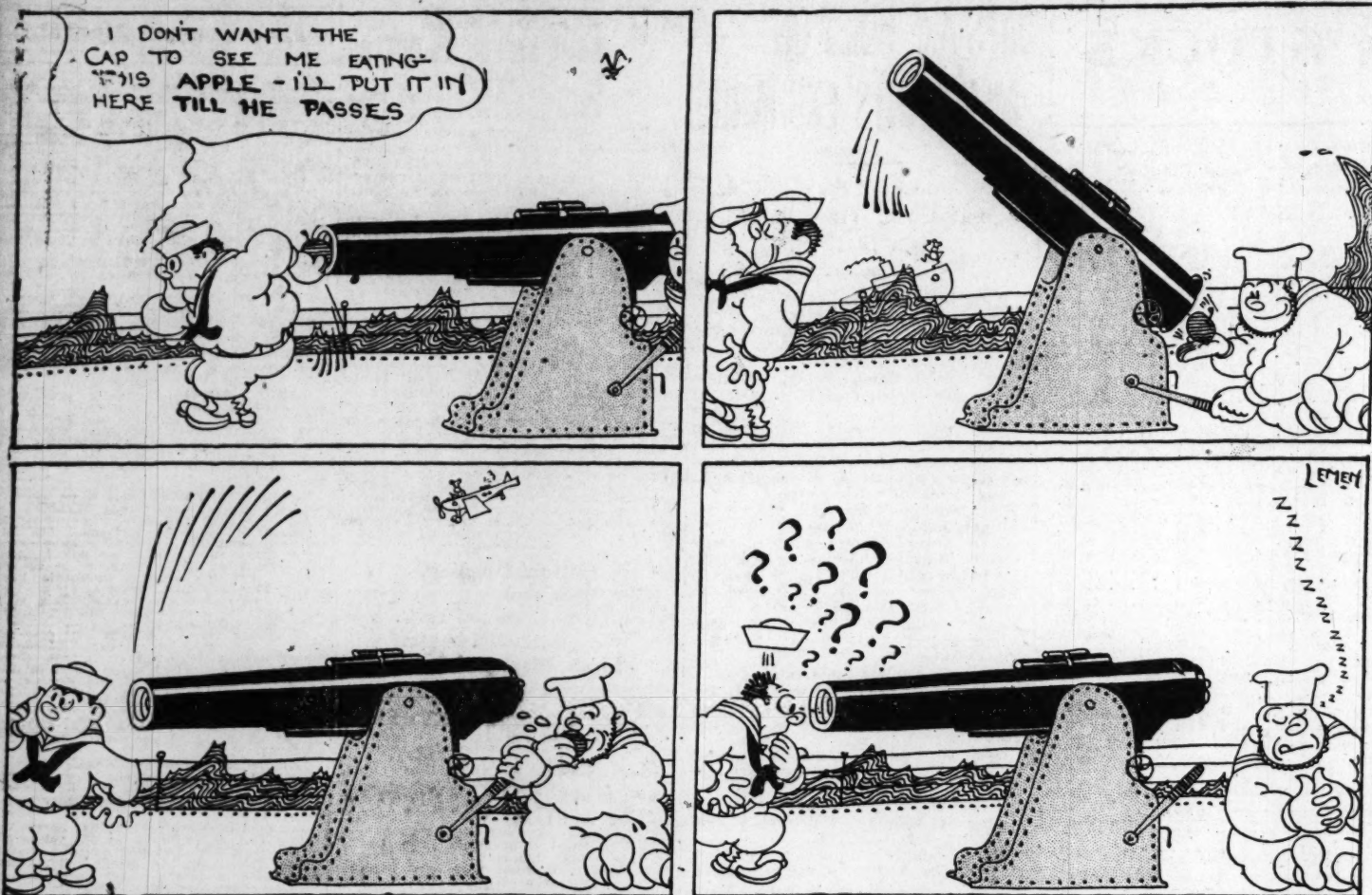
"You were in my dream," said Towser interrupting Tabby, "and I thought I'd rather be a dog than the master or mistress. You were right under her feet in the morning, and, Tabby, I don't wonder she steps on your tail sometimes. You should keep away when the mistress is busy."

"And at night, when you know perfectly well you should sleep in the kitchen and catch any stray mouse that happened to get in, you hide upstairs or somewhere, and mistress has to hunt and hunt for you. It isn't right, Tabby, my girl, and I hope you will do better."

"Huh," said Tabby, stretching herself. "I intend to, and I hope you will, too. And as for wishing to

VOLUNTEER VIC

By LEMEN



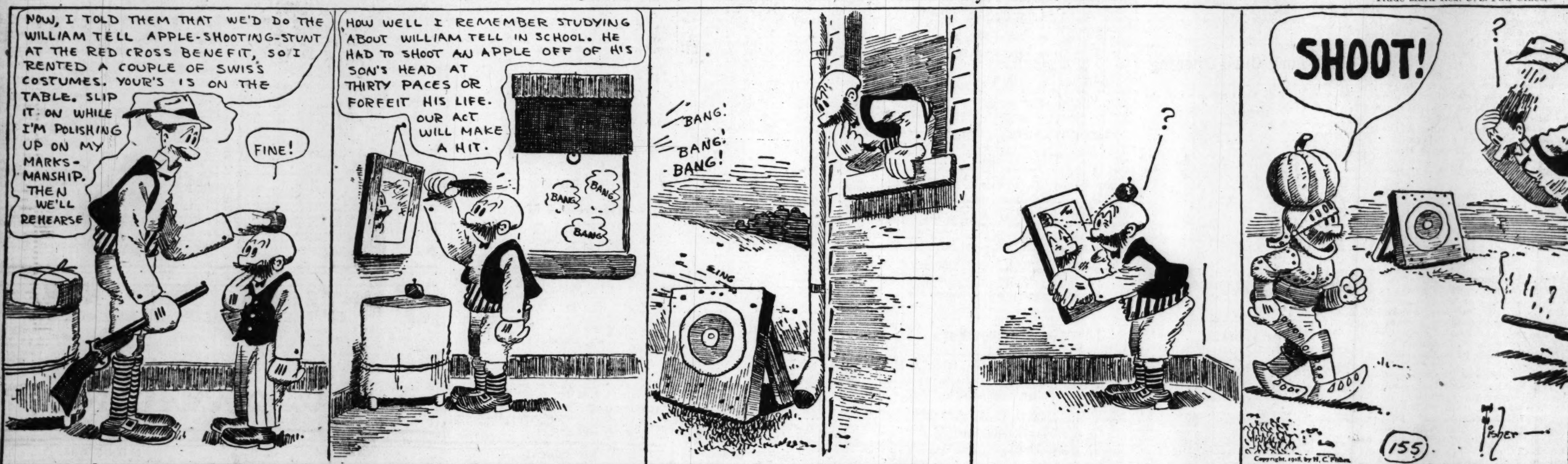
PENNY ANTE—The Fellow Who Tips His Hand

By Jean Knott



MUTT AND JEFF—TELL WITH WILLIAM TELL.—By BUD FISHER.

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THE WEEKLY MEETING OF THE TUESDAY LADIES' CLUB.—By GOLDBERG.

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"SAY, POP!"—A NICKEL'S WORTH OF TEARS IN A GOOD CAUSE.—By PAYNE.



Let the Wedding Bells Ring Out



By His Letters.
"HERE'S your uncle, Tommy!"
"In France."
"What is he doing?"
"I think he has charge of the war."
—Omaha News.